The Literary Digest

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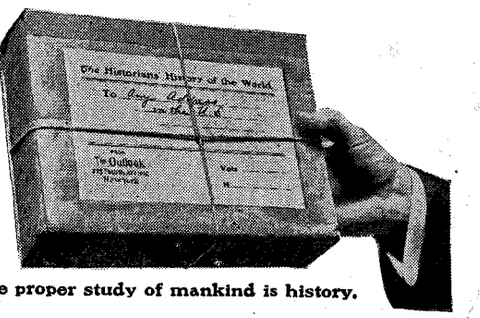

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ASSASSINATION OF VON PLEHVE.

IT has been the lot of few men to receive such obituary notices as appear in our newspapers in their comments on the taking off of the Russian Minister of the Interior. He was "the evil genius of his country," says the New York *Sun;* "there is no part of his master's dominions where his iron heel has not trampled on humanity and his hand been smeared with blood," says the New York *Press;* and the Boston *Transcript* observes that "alone among the ministers of monarchies of the present generation, von Plehve was suspected by the world of conniving at the massacre of fellow subjects." His assassination is felt by many journals to be, as the Philadelphia *Press* declares, "the natural retribution of his own offenses." Yet no American newspaper attempts to justify or condone the assassin's act. It was "a deplorable murder," and will result only in further reaction, says the New York *World* and the New York *American*, similarly, declares that "the greatest sufferers from this crime will be the friends of liberty in Russia." Says *The American:*

"Von Plehve, the Russian minister, may have been all his enemies painted him—a reactionary, a tyrant, a foe of liberty, and a man who regarded the common people as savages or criminals, or both; but nothing he did could warrant the crime of yesterday.

"Apart from the horror at a dreadful happening, it is plain that the cause of freedom is the loser, not the gainer, by such acts as that of the dynamiter of the Zalkonski Prospect. These outrages but confirm the view of the ruling class that the proletariat is vicious, dangerous, and murderous, and that it must be controlled by the sternest measures of repression.

"In slaying von Plehve the enemies of the Russian aristocracy have gotten rid of the hated Minister of Police, but what then? He will undoubtedly be succeeded by another man of the same or even more reactionary views.

"The doctrine of terror never has and never will avail to accomplish reforms. Von Plehve's successor, with the example of his predecessor's fate ever before him, will tighten rather than relax the bonds of the people, from whose ranks an assassin may spring at any moment. All the tyrannical methods of the secret police—the domiciliary visits, the persecution of all who may be connected,

VIATCHESLAV KONSTANTINOVITCH VON PLEHVE,

The third Russian official to be assassinated within six weeks.

even remotely, with the assassin, either by blood or association, the exiling and imprisoning of suspects, may all be looked for now.

"The greatest sufferers from this crime will be the friends of liberty in Russia."

Andrew D. White, who met von Plehve frequently during his stay in St. Petersburg in 1892-94 as American Minister to Russia, says in an interview in the Syracuse *Post-Standard* that he was "very agreeable," "reasonable," and "interesting," and—

"I was, therefore, greatly surprised at learning, when he was promoted to the first place, that his whole character seemed to change. His part in the horrible massacre and plunder of the Jews, men and children, at Kishineff, caused him to be regarded with abhorrence by the whole world.

"Even more frightful has been his connection with the destruction of the liberties of Finland. In my mind, that is the most wicked thing in the history of the last two centuries.

"There is no time to go into it here further than to say that it has turned the best, the most civilized, the most educated, and most loyal province in the empire into a land in which the opposite of all these characteristics is more highly developed than in

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any other part of the empire. Other things done by him were also calculated to bring most bitter hatred against him.

"He attempted to help his cause by a defense of his conduct toward Finland which was published in an American magazine. But it certainly must have failed to convince any thinking man at all aware of the circumstances.

"During two summers I lived mainly in Finland, coming frequently to St. Petersburg, and the transition in passing from the cultivation and civilization of Finland to the atmosphere of Russia was the most depressing I have ever known.

"I do not wonder at his assassination, altho I deeply lament it. Among other reasons for this regret, it will doubtless be made a pretext for new oppression and new cruelties toward the Jewish population and toward the Finlanders. Assassination always defeats its purpose, and this will be, I fear, no exception to the rule.

"I can only account for M. de Plehve's atrocious, reactionary, and despotic conduct since he came to the position of minister on the theory that he found that the clique in control of the Winter Palace, men and women, who seem to have brought the present Emperor into subjection to them, obliged M. de Plehve as a condition of his tenure of office to do their will.

"His ambition doubtless led him to adopt their racial and religious hatred, as well as their detestation of anything like constitutional government."

Mr. White concluded by saying that, having lived twice officially in Russia, he had observed closely the condition of the empire, and that, tho he saw the most wretched condition of things during the Crimean war, the situation at present is the most desperately bad in Russian history, and that it has been brought on by an exercise of despotism more unreasonable, cruel, and shortsighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish Empire.

Von Plehve was the third Russian official to be assassinated within six weeks. Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, was shot on June 15; Andreieff, deputy governor of Transcaucasia, was assassinated on July 17, and von Plehve was killed on July 28. The opinion is expressed in Washington that this manifestation of internal dissatisfaction in Russia may cause the Czar's Government to continue its policy of retaining the flower of the army at home and sending to the front only the raw and untried troops, a policy that has long been thought to be working to the advantage of the Japanese. The New York *Press* says on this point:

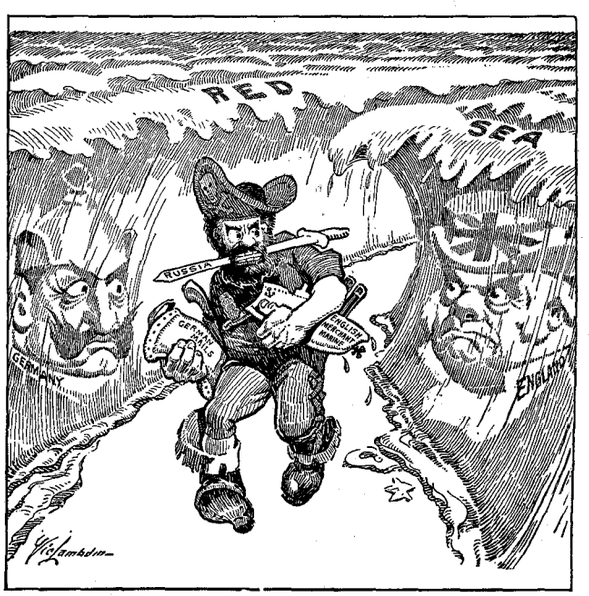
"With a governor of Finland and the Czar's most powerful minister slain within a few weeks—and no one knows how many more such attempts made and perhaps accomplished, tho kept concealed from the world—we can see why the Russian army, of such boasted strength, has been nerveless in the Orient. The Czar and his ministers have known that if there was danger with disgrace in uttermost Asia, there was greater peril, with deeper debasement, at home, where the Government is like a man smoking in a magazine.

"The Russian ministry has not exerted, dare not exert, its strength in Manchuria against the warring Japanese, for it must retain its military power at home to press down the Czar's own subjects! What may not come of such a situation? More than the expulsion of the Western invaders from the fringe of the Yellow sea. More than the withdrawal of the black vulture from Manchuria, perhaps the Transbaikal Siberia—domestic insurrection, revolution, possibly an overturned throne and a new nation. Far heavier than on M. Plehve is the hand of the Lord on the Czar of All the Russias."

RUSSIA'S WAR ON MERCHANTMEN.

WHILE the Russian army is carrying out its policy of retreat with such success that the Japanese have occupied New-Chwang and its port, Yin Kow, and are pushing on toward Liao-Yang, the Russian navy is scoring its first successes of the war by raids on merchant steamers. A discouraging feature of these naval triumphs is the fact that almost every victory has been followed by a protest from some great Power, with a claim for damages. The capture of British and German steamers in the Red Sea by the Russian "volunteer fleet" (considered in these columns last week) brought out protests from those Powers, and the act was disavowed by the Czar's Government. Before the British temper was cool, however, the news came that the Vladivostock raiders had overhauled the *Knight Commander*, a British steamer with an American cargo, off Tokyo, had given the crew just time to board a neighboring craft, and had then sent her to the bottom. The Russian explanation, according to the press despatches from St. Petersburg, is that the Russian admiral found that the steamer was carrying articles that are contraband of war, and as he was unable to take the *Knight Commander* to Vladivostock, for some reason, he considered it his right and duty to destroy the ship and cargo. The British Government has demanded reparation, and our Government is awaiting the result before taking action in regard to the loss of the cargo. Our Government is making inquiry, however, into the seizure of a consignment of American flour, on

PERHAPS HE THOUGHT THE BULL A TAME ONE.
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



WILL THE WATERS CLOSE UPON HIM?
—Lambdin in the Binghamton *Press*.

BITTER FRUITS OF EASY VICTORIES.

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its way from Portland to Hongkong on the German steamer *Arabia*, captured by the Vladivostock squadron.

Our Government has never recognized the Russian classification of goods that are "contraband of war." This classification, according to the Russian proclamation at the opening of hostilities, includes not only arms and ammunition, but coal, food, cotton, railroad supplies, and many other things that are the common substance of commerce in time of peace. The Pacific is dotted with steamers carrying American coal, foodstuffs, cotton, machinery, etc., to Asiatic ports, and the peril in which all this trade is placed by the Russian campaign against merchantmen arouses many of our newspapers to protest. The sinking of the *Knight Commander* "was essentially an act of piracy," exclaims the Brooklyn *Citizen;* and the Pittsburg *Gazette* remarks that the accounts of the affair "read more like an exploit of Morgan's buccaneers than the action of modern men-of-war." "Paper blockades might as well be recognized again," argues the New York *World*, if belligerents can condemn any vessel they please and sink it on the spot; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* warns the Russians that if they "don't find themselves in the hottest kind of hot water before they are through with these promiscuous operations of theirs, they may consider themselves extremely lucky." The Washington *Star* says that such a policy as Russia is pursuing "would mean the devastation of neutral commerce," and the New York *Globe* says similarly:

LIEUT.-GEN. COUNT KELLER,

Killed by a fragment of a Japanese shell while opposing the Japanese advance along the railway near Hai-Cheng.

"A pirate ship, flying the black flag, has quite as much right to destroy any property as a belligerent naval commander has to destroy a neutral's property. The reasons for this rule are obvious. War does not suspend neutral commerce. A neutral's ownership of his property is as complete during war as during peace. It is only when neutrality has been violated that property is subject to confiscation, and whether neutrality has, in fact, been violated is a judicial question to be decided only by a judicial tribunal. It would be destructive of all neutral commerce to allow a belligerent naval commander to be judge, jury, and executioner. So far as the *Knight Commander's* cargo is concerned, it is immaterial whether or not it contained contraband. This doubtful question dropped out of sight when the vessel went down, and a larger one emerged to view.

"There can be no doubt that the United States and Great Britain, one in the name of the ship and the other in the name of the cargo, will demand an apology from Russia and compensatory damages."

More sympathy with the Russian side of the case, however, is felt by the Baltimore *News*, which remarks:

"America should not get over-excited about the *Knight Commander* incident, even tho the sinking of the vessel was undoubtedly a desperately high-handed proceeding. It would be strange indeed if, with no Russian war-ships at large in the Pacific at the time the *Knight Commander* sailed and with an active demand for war supplies in Japan, this and other ships should not have taken contraband on board. To one who knows commercial methods, it would not be surprising if these contraband articles should appear innocent enough on the ship's manifests or should be consigned in such a way as to make it appear that they were not going to a belligerent. This is all a matter of proof, and the burden is upon Russia. The State Department will no doubt demand a strict accounting, and noisy denunciation of Russia will hardly help. When nations are at war, it is naturally hazardous to trade with the ports of the belligerents. Those who do so must expect some trouble."

UNHAPPILY it is not likely that Russia will grab any of the ferryboats running out of New York.—*The New York American.*

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

THE newspapers, generally, accept the situation at the Fall River cotton-mills as one growing out of trade conditions over which neither the workers nor their employers have any control. It seems that the mill-owners have had a bad season, for, according to the Boston *Transcript*, never before "has there been so little inquiry for goods as at the present time," and the mill-owners decided to reduce the wages of their operatives 12½ per cent. The workers voted about four to one not to accept the terms offered, and at the beginning of last week only about 300 out of 30,000 operatives presented themselves for work. All the others preferred to remain idle rather than go to work at the reduced wage scale offered them. The strikers allege that, while profits have been greatly reduced, there is still money enough in the trade to pay dividends, as well as to maintain the scale of wages at the old standard. No effort is being made to open the mills, and it is believed that they will be closed until October. Meanwhile the mill-owners have large stocks on hand, and if the decrease in production raises prices they will be able to dispose of their goods. "We have finished goods enough on hand," says one manufacturer, "to meet a normal demand for the next two months. We will buy no goods that are not absolutely needed before that time, and we expect to buy all we need at a lower figure in October, when the cotton crop is well discounted."

The manufacturers' view of the strike is presented by the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus:

"The situation was a hard one for the mill-owners, as well as their workmen. They did not wish to reduce wages, but they were subject to the inexorable conditions of the market for their material and the market for their product. It was not with them a question of a whole loaf or a half loaf, of more profit by paying less wages, but a question of no loaf at all, of an increasing loss if they continued to pay the same wages. They had been struggling with adverse conditions for months, such as intelligent workmen could not fail to understand. They had to reduce wages ten per cent. last fall and they had been compelled to curtail production by running short time. They were at their wit's end to keep their working force employed and to escape bankruptcy for themselves, until this hard time, caused by the shortage and high price of cotton, was tided over.

"If labor is capable of cooperating with capital for their common benefit, here was a chance to show it. Capital was compelled to forego profit. Labor can not forego 'wages,' and was not asked to do so, but it could for its own sake make some present sacrifice in order to keep the mills going until the situation was relieved by a better market for goods and a better supply of material. Capital had to make sacrifices, but it did not wish to stop work altogether, tho there was no profit in going on. It wished to keep labor at work on the best terms possible under the circumstances. But the labor refused to accept the terms imposed by inexorable conditions, preferring idleness that is sure to bring prolonged distress to many. It illustrates the incapacity of these men for organized action determined by an understanding of economic principles. It is too apt to be the case with our labor-unions that their members submissively follow ignorant and unreasonable leaders and refuse in a trying time to follow those whose counsel is determined by knowledge and judgment, and not by passion or resentment."

"The cotton-mill unions," says the Buffalo *Express*, "are battling with a veritable granite wall, and the sole result of their attack will be their own suffering until such time as the great consuming public demands the product upon which they work in

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John Floersch, Secretary of the Butchers' Union. Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union. George W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' Union. George F. Golden, President of the Teamsters' Union.

J. W. Sterling, Vice-President of the Butchers' Organization. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Thomas I. Kidd, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Barney Cohen, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor. W. G. Schardt, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

LABOR LEADERS INTERESTED IN THE MEAT STRIKE.

sufficient quantities to warrant the employers in paying the old scale of wages, or until, worn out with their struggle, they are willing to accept the wages now offered." The Detroit *News* declares that both the mill-owners and the operators are suffering from the effects of cotton speculation. It comments:

"When Sully, the cotton speculator, managed to clean up a pot of money on a corner deal in the staple, he attracted the attention of big speculators. Sully had a close grasp of the cotton situation. He had a lot of options out, he knew the conditions of supply and demand. He could put out his hand and check the natural course of this great staple to its destination. All he needed was money, or an almost unlimited credit for a certain period of time. Some railroad magnates saw the chance; they staked Sully for the game, and the speculator became so intoxicated with his own enthusiasm that he lost his head. Cotton went to more than double its normal price. Shiploads of it came back from Liverpool and other foreign ports because there was more profit in selling it to the pool operators than in manufacturing it into fabrics. The resulting squeeze took away the profits of the mill-owners in this country and in Europe, and the wage reduction is one of the efforts toward compensation. It is seldom that the evil effects of cornering a staple are made so apparent, and the worst of the case is that there is no apparent remedy, when men of unlimited capital see fit to buy and hold up human necessities for extraordinary profits."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter considers the situation a bad one. It says:

"It is conceded on both sides that this strike is the beginning of one of the most determined contests that Fall River has ever seen. The manufacturers claim that they have tried every plan which they could think of to avoid a reduction in wages, and took that final step only when driven to do so to save their business. The operatives, on the other hand, say that the conditions affecting cotton manufacfture at Fall River are such that a reduction in wages is no more a remedy than such a step would be in attempting to prevent the ravages of the boll weevil. It is a grievous and lamentable situation at the very best light in which it may be viewed, and for its existence neither party can be held entirely responsible, and much hardship and loss must come to all the parties involved in the strike, if it is continued for any length of time.

"The manufacturers state that they were not surprised at the unanimity of the strike; that while the operatives did not want to work, there was but one thing to do and that was to close up. Some of the mill-men state that no attempt will be made to run until next September unless there is a change on the part of the operatives. The manufacturers say that they do not understand the temper of the operators. They find no fault with them for objecting to the reduction in wages, but they simply say that they can not run the mills any longer on the high scale of wages."

CONDUCT OF THE MEAT STRIKE.

STRIKES in Chicago have so often been characterized by violence that many papers have been freely expressing the fear that the stock-yards strike would be accompanied by scenes of riot and bloodshed; but while the strike "has already produced a number of cases of regrettable violence," as the Chicago *Record-Herald* says, "it can not be said that the strikers as a body have as yet shown any inclination to resort to organized violence as an aid to victory: the leaders recognize the advantage of peaceful methods, and their influence still is effective." The Kansas City *Star* says of the conduct of the strike at that center:

"Thus far the packing-house strikers in Kansas City have displayed most exemplary control. There have been only a few instances in which the non-union workmen have been menaced. The leaders seem to command the respect of the rank and file, and the latter give evidence of a higher average than is indicated by the strikers of other cities. It is sincerely hoped that good temper will continue to prevail and that, whether the strike be brief or of long duration, Kansas City may be spared scenes of violence such as have disgraced other cities and discredited trades-unions in so many instances. Kansas City has a reputation for peaceful strikes, and aside from all other considerations there should be some pride in preserving this reputation."

Ernest Poole, who has been investigating the strike for *The Independent*, reports that everywhere throughout the stock-yards district the following notice is posted in English, German, Lithuanian, Polish, and Bohemian:

"We can win if we stand by the union. If we obey the union's rules to molest no person or property, and abide strictly by the laws of this country. All men on strike should retire to their homes and attend their various union meetings for all information. If you follow the above instructions, you will be of great assistance in helping to win this strike. Your organization will not assist you if you get into unlawful trouble."

Mr. Poole then goes on to describe some of the efforts of the labor leaders to prevent violence, as follows:

"Yesterday morning at six o'clock I stood at Whiskey Point. It was here in 1894 that blazing cars could be seen all along the railroad. It was here that United States regulars engaged in pitched battles with the strikers. As I stood here with a crowd of strikers I saw a stocky, red-faced, red-haired Irishman come swinging along, dinner-pail in hand. He was employed in some minor line of work in the yards and had not considered himself on

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strike. From the crowd a dozen men jumped out. 'Yer a scab!' cried one. 'Who said that?' demanded the fiery Irishman, turning short around. 'Me! I said dot,' growled a huge Dutchman. 'What do yez mane by sayin' it?' cried the Irishman, his face growing two shades redder. 'We'll show ye,' cried the crowd. 'Come on!' cried the Irishman. But suddenly a union official rushed up, thrust through the crowd and put his arm on the angry man's shoulder. A few moments later I saw them sitting peacefully together over a cooling can of beer. Soon after that, another union leader drove up in an old buggy in which he had been driving around the yards. 'No slugging?' 'None at all,' was the answer. 'Good! Keep it up,' and he drove away.

"The leaders have asked the squads of police who are constantly patrolling the streets to send instant word to union headquarters when a street fight breaks out. I saw one begin. Two men rushed out of a saloon pounding each other. Both were strikers, but the crowd of a thousand men and women were mostly Polish, could not understand English, and so thought that one of the fighters was a scab. In a moment the street was a sea of angry faces, stones began to fly at the squad of police. The police drew their revolvers and fired. One man fell, shot in the shoulder. Then suddenly down the street came six union leaders marching abreast. In a few minutes they had quieted the crowd. The trouble was over."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, thinks that "the strikers and their leaders have been and are more eager for war than for peace," and the Chicago *Tribune* condemns severely the acts of violence that have taken place. Says the latter journal:

"There has been much less violence at the stock-yards than was anticipated when the strike began. That is gratifying. But there have been some outrageous instances of law-breaking which can not be overlooked.

"Night before last a large mob of strike sympathizers attacked and bruised two men who had delivered a load of bread at the Armour plant. They cut the traces of the horses, turned them loose, and set the wagon on fire. They were guilty of crimes against persons and property. The men who were beaten and stoned were on a lawful errand. Those who assaulted them displayed their ignorance of or contempt for law. It is a pity that some one of the officers of the butchers union was not there to order the strikers or their friends to desist and not weaken their cause by criminal acts.

"Worse even than that was the attack made yesterday afternoon on a woman who got into an argument with some strikers. She said that her husband ought to go back to work so that he could support her decently. Free speech on the part of men or women is not tolerated at Ashland Avenue and Forty-third Street. There were a few men present who had manhood enough to attempt to defend the woman, but they could not save her from receiving severe injuries, and they themselves were beaten.

"Last week the head of the union of women workers at the yards came near being beaten because she was supposed to be a non-unionist looking for work. Now comes this infamous assault on a striker's wife because she insisted that it was the duty of her husband to support her. Is the slugging of women one of the methods to be used to win the strike? If so, can workmen who belong to other unions feel sympathy for the strikers and quit work to aid them?

"If there are not enough police at the stock-yards to prevent the wanton destruction of property and the beating of women, send more policemen there. Law and order must be maintained at whatever cost. The women-beating brutes should not be allowed to escape arrest as they have done hitherto.

"The city will be disgraced if this latest and most dastardly feature of a strike war is not stamped out at once."

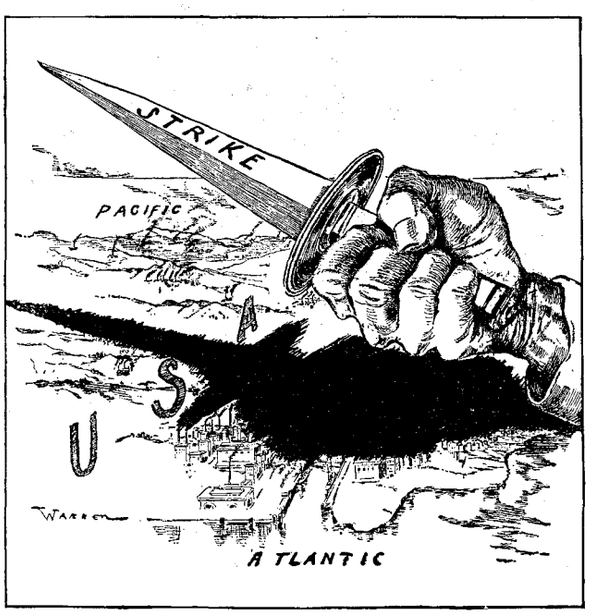
President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, is pretty generally criticized for ordering the strike on again after having once agreed to submit it to arbitration. The Chicago *Chronicle* criticizes his course as follows:

"Thanks to the blundering mismanagement of President Donnelly, public sentiment is altogether adverse to the stock-yards strike. This strike did not, in the first instance, appeal to the public because it was ordered in behalf of unskilled labor and on a falling labor market. Still there was no active feeling against it until Donnelly ordered the men out a second time, but his method of doing this was so spectacular, indiscreet, and unjust and withal so sensational that public sentiment was instantly aroused and arrayed itself on the side of the packers.

"The agreement was that the packers should retain their thousands of non-union employees and reemploy the strikers as fast as possible, without discrimination, in not less than forty-five days. On the strength of this agreement all of the 8,000 strikers presented themselves at the stock-yards the next morning and demanded their former jobs. How was it possible to comply with such a demand in a single day, or to make selections from those who applied, without exciting dissatisfaction?

"A wise man and a shrewd leader would have met the packers face to face and made an honest effort to facilitate the reemployment of the men, but Donnelly sat in his office, spoke a few defiant words to the packers through the telephone, and then, altho they expressed peaceable sentiments, ordered the men out the second time, not only in Chicago, but all over the country.

"This act struck the public mind as both arbitrary and childish, and from that moment public sentiment has condemned the strike. Anybody but Donnelly would now call it off."



"HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG!"
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

"BOYS, BOYS, QUIT ROCKING THE BOAT!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

STRIKE PERILS IN CARTOON.

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THE NEW DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

SOME of the papers that favor the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency are looking somewhat askance at the man who is slated to accomplish that result. Thomas Taggart, the Indianapolis politician who carried Benjamin Harrison's own county against him in 1888, and who has been elected three times mayor

D.B. HILL, C. F. MURPHY, JUDGE PARKER, CHAIRMAN TAGGART.
DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS AT ESOPUS.

"This harmony picture," remarked Mr. Murphy, "ought to get me anything I want."

of Indianapolis, is thought by some of the Parker papers to be too "practical." The New York *Times* (Dem.), the chief Parker journal, fails to display any enthusiasm over the choice of Taggart for the national chairmanship; and the New York *Evening Post*, which is supporting Parker, says plainly that "compared with Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Taggart is plainly of a much coarser grain and poorer quality," and it believes that "Mr. Taggart's selection will not strengthen the party with those men of influence who think and vote independently." The New York *World* (Dem.) regards the choice as "a matter of disappointment and regret," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), which is under the same ownership and general management as the New York *Times*, expresses its disapproval thus:

"The Democratic national committee does not regard the ap proaching campaign very seriously; it estimates it at the Tom Taggart size—that is to say, it concedes that the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency and the return of the Democratic party to national ascendency is a matter ranking in importance with the election of an auditor for Marion county, Ind., or, say, a mayor of the city of Indianapolis. Those feats—scarcely remarkable in themselves, hardly heretofore considered as marking a man for national leadership of a party—Tom Taggart has performed. He has never done anything bigger. Never trusted with the management of a state campaign, those contests in Indiana in which his somewhat primitive ideas were allowed to influence the methods employed by his party have always ended in disaster.

"A 'good fellow,' a prime 'mixer,' an accomplished tho rather uncouth politician of the practical type, absolutely without conception of large political principles, and a stranger to the idea that any class of voters is swayed by them; unvisited by a notion of the necessity of legitimate appeal to the intelligence of the electorate; his political stategy exhausted in the arts employed by petty bosses for the purchase and delivery of the commodity in which they deal—Tom Taggart is a man who in a station and calling adapted to his accomplishments, might be extremely useful to the party which he does the honor to associate himself with. That station is not at the head of the national committee.

"A mysterious perversity, a curious predilection toward the wrong thing, resides somewhere in Democratic councils. Perhaps it is inherent in Democracy in the larger sense. This year the party has a good platform and an admirable candidate. Cleansed, rejuvenated, fitted to resume its worthy place in the nation, it is a pity that its destiny in any degree should have been committed to a Taggart."

Mr. Taggart is regarded with approval as "a man of the people," however, by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks that "Mr. Taggart can not be more of a spoilsman than the men who are running the Republican organization." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) observes approvingly:

"Taggart has a record. It is that of a hard and determined fighter. In speech he is neither ornamental nor profuse, nor is he apt to make the blunder of supposing that talk will be accepted as a substitute for work. He starts by admitting that it will be no child's play to defeat President Roosevelt, which is anything but a bad beginning. He is, however, confident that it can be done, and he is also confident that every Democrat will stand shoulder to shoulder with him in the struggle. There is abundant warrant for the conviction that few Democrats will vote against Judge Parker—they have ceased to be Democrats who have made up their minds to do anything of the sort. To this extent the outlook is sufficiently encouraging. It has not been altogether a matter of good management. The logic of events has created conditions which have eventuated in harmony, consolidation, solidarity. For the first time in many years there are practically no dissensions. Jones, who has just been retired from the chairmanship, had nothing but troubles on his hands. Taggart can count upon cooperation *con amore*. He could ask for no more promising auspices. As he has already won several battles of the forlorn hope variety, he may disagreeably surprise his adversaries. Taggart is no visionary. He is practical, painstaking, and is not likely to forget the lessons of soms of his own experiences. Along the Republican line are some vulnerable spots to which special attention must be paid. In these commonwealths the battle will be won or lost. It will not take Taggart long to prove whether his election was wise or otherwise. When he announces his appointments he will show that he is either appreciative of or oblivious to the magnitude of the task he has undertaken. He has become possessed of no sinecure."

"IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS."

THE HUNGRY DONKEY: "I hardly know where to begin!"
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

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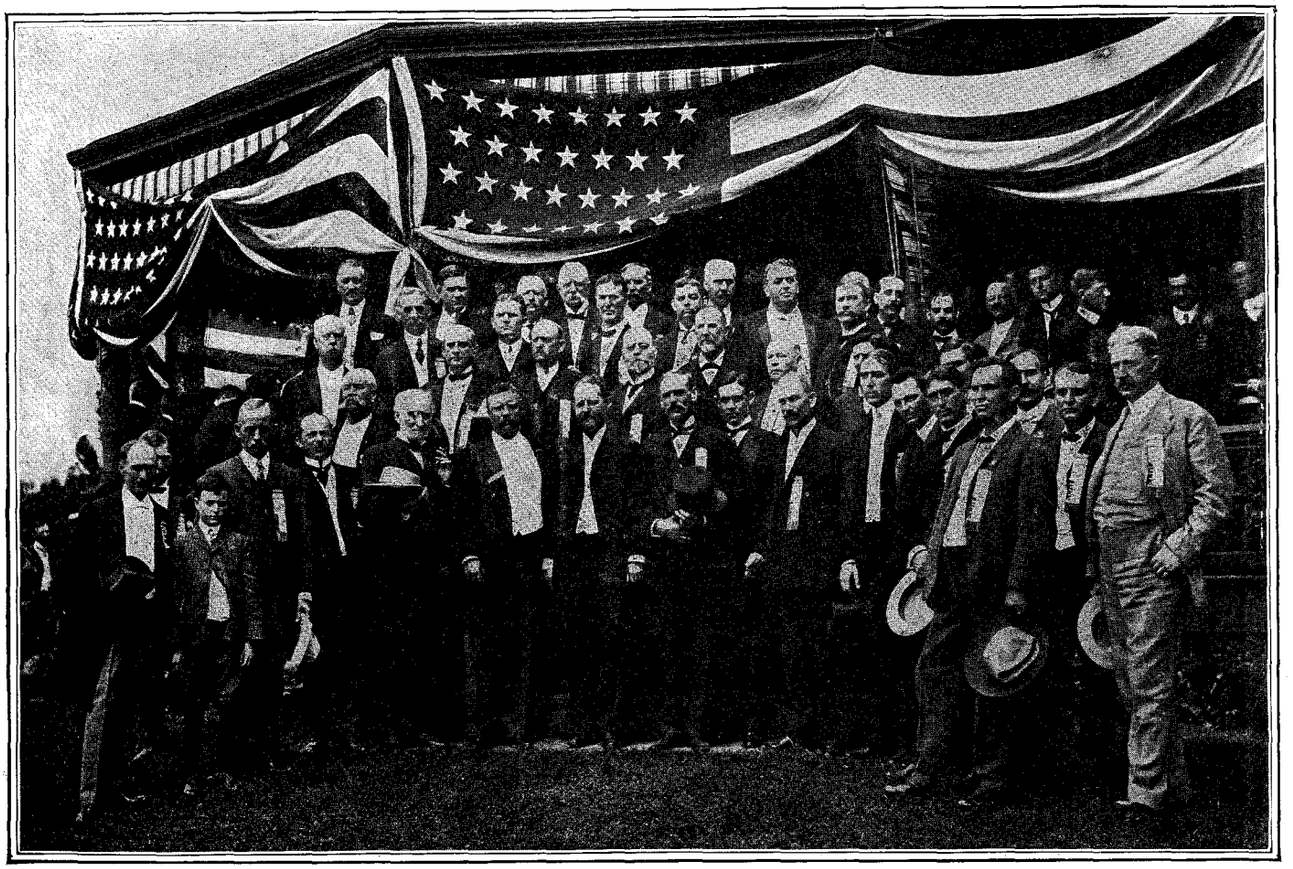

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Speaker Cannon, who made the notification speech, stands at the President's right.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN A "SAFE AND SANE" RÔLE.

THE absence of anything bizarre or startling from President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance last week is seized upon by the opposition press as evidence that he has resolved to appear in a restrained and repressed mood during the campaign, in the fear that a display of "strenuosity" might frighten timid voters into the Parker camp. Thus *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that "the speech gives the impression that the President was laboring to convince wavering voters that he was not 'unsafe' and unreliable," and "is rather the utterance of the candidate anxious to say no word that may give opportunity for criticism than the utterance of a great public leader giving expression to an aggressive policy." "The attitude of the President is that of a candidate who has been gagged by his party managers," thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.); and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) suspects that fading election prospects have induced the President to heed friendly suggestions in this direction. "We are frank to say that we like him better in this mild-mannered guise," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which does not like him well enough, however, to support his candidacy, and it adds that "it is most grateful to make the acquaintance of a subdued and sweetly submissive rough rider."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), however, thinks the speech will make "an exceedingly effective document" and will be "beneficial rather than detrimental to the canvass." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.), after considering the objections noticed above, only to dismiss them, declares that the speech "is a credit to the President in every way," and can only increase admiration for him. The Washington *Post* (Ind.) commends the President's conservatism and expresses the opinion that the speech provides plenty of ammunition for the Republican gunners, and little, if any, for the enemy.

In addition to the President's treatment of the tariff, the trusts, the Philippines, etc., in which little that was new was introduced, the most interesting parts of his speech were those in which he made several keen thrusts at the opposition. He said in part:

"In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power, we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

"In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that, if triumphant, they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the Administration because of which they ask that the Administration itself be driven from power. Seemingly, their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the Government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds, and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity. . . . . .

"Assuredly, it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity

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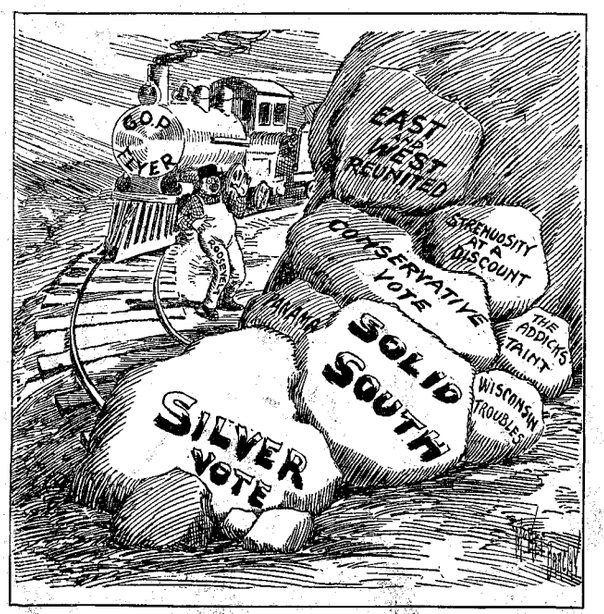
has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of



A SERIOUS BLOCKADE.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

the mass of our present opponents, who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie the issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining-centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

By raising the bottom two or three inches the dinner-pail may still be kept full. —*The Detroit Free Press*.

That *Malacca* affair ought to give England an idea of how we felt about that sort of thing in 1812.—*The Augusta* (*Ga.*) *Chronicle*.

Fairbanks does not appear to understand the game. He is not expected to drop into obscurity before he is elected.—*The Chicago News*.

The Russians have captured a lot of Japanese provisions, but somehow can't capture the Japanese brand of grit.—*The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

The next time the czar will probably not try for the disarmament of the whole world, but will be content to get only the Japs disarmed.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

Tom Taggart began his business career as the keeper of a pie counter. Glad to see him branching out so extensively in the same line in politics.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

Maybe it was all right for Mr. Bryan to have gold left out of the platform, but we hope that he will not insist upon having it also left out of the campaign fund. —*The Atlanta Journal*.

General Wood proposes that soldiers shall be taught to swim, which is an excellent idea. The General himself does not need to swim, for he can jump as far as necessary for his convenience.—*The New York American*.

Treasury experts say that they can not understand the falling-off in our importations of foreign luxuries. It may be because the trusts have put so many of our necessities in the luxury class.—*The Washington Post*.

As we understand the current interpretation of international law, the seizure of a vessel on the high seas is a mistake or an act of piracy according to the size of the navy of the victimized nation.—*The Washington Post*.

They have a beautiful way of holding Presidential elections in Mexico. Gen. Porfirio Diaz was reelected the other day and the voters didn't know anything about it until it was all over.—*The Harrisonburg* (*Va.*) *News*.

Judge Parker passes the contribution plate every Sunday, but the contents will look like the baby's savings compared with the showing that will be made when Tammas Taggart passes it during the week.—*The Washington Post*.

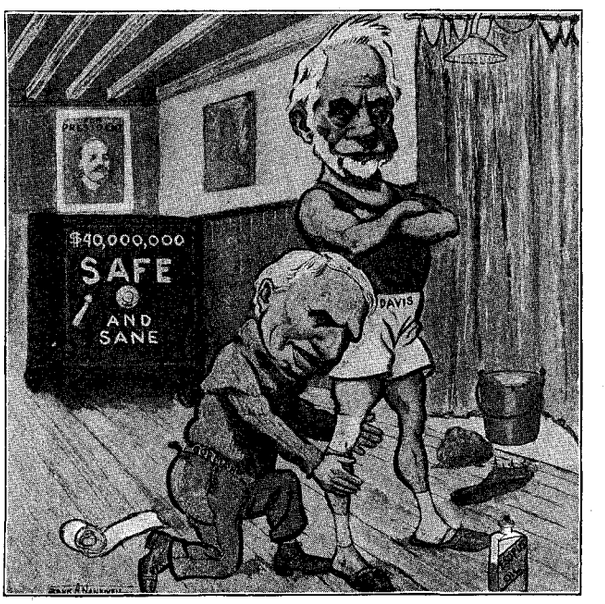
Thomas W. Lawson has begun to write a series of magazine articles against the Standard Oil Company. How awkward it would be if Mr. Rockefeller should conclude to buy the magazine before the rest of the series appears!—*The Denver Republican*.

If he is really desirous of controlling the mines of the world John D. Rockefeller might communicate with Russia, which has a large number in the vicinity of Port Arthur it might be willing to dispose of at mark-down prices.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

Kaiser Wilhelm says a trip to America under present conditions is too long for him, but that if a ship is built that will cross the Atlantic in two days he will visit the United States. The splendid isolation of America is developing new advantages every day.—*The New York American*.

We are pleased to see signs already of a better feeling between Russians and Japanese. The *Svet*, a Russian organ which has not hitherto been remarkable for the kindliness of its attitude toward the enemy, last week went out of its way to point out in the most courteous language that a siege of Port Arthur could only prove harmful to the Japanese.—*Punch*.

UNDISMAYED.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



NEVER TOO LATE TO RUN.
—Nankivell in *Puck*.

LEADERS OF THE "UNTERRIFIED."

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS A "NATIONAL NOVEL"?

THE ever-recurring reference on the part of the book-reviewers to "the great American novel" that is to be leads Mr. Ezra S. Brudno to consider the general subject of the national novel. His finding is that while in a limited sense certain novels are peculiarly national, "no novel is national in the sense that our critics are apt to use when speaking of the American novel—a sort of gigantic creation, the embodiment of everything American." Among novels that are, in the limited sense, national he names "Dead Souls," "The Government Inspector," and "Taras Bulba," by the Russian novelist Gogol; "Foma Gordyéff," by Maxim Gorky; and "most of Turgenef's and Dostoyevsky's novels." In French literature, he says, "we must go to George Sand, and in a few instances to Balzac, to find French novels." The features that make novels national, in the limited sense of which he speaks, are "only such characteristics in a people that no other people possess, or a national problem that finds expression in fiction." Hence "the novel can only be national to the extent that the people are national." Mr. Brudno proceeds from this statement to compare the novelists of Russia, "the most national of European nations," with the novelists of America, which, "as compared with other nations, is cosmopolitan." Following this comparison, we read (in *The Bookman*) as follows:

"The representative novelists of Russia are Gogol, Dostoyevsky, Turgenef, and Tolstoy; Maxim Gorky may perhaps be added as the latest exponent. It is more difficult, however, to name American representative novelists. Not so much because of their disparaging inferiority by the side of the Russians, but because of their unsustained art as masters of fiction; like unsteady lights they come out twinkling, then grow dim, and for a minute flicker again. With the exception of Hawthorne there is no American novelist who could be decorously entitled representative. In the case of the Russians I have mentioned, each of them stands for a distinct feature in the art of fiction; but no American, with the one exception named, has followed up a definite phase of fiction. However, for the purpose of drawing a parallel to the other class, we shall name Cooper, Hawthorne, James, and Howells; and as a set-off against Gorky add James Lane Allen, who is most likely to stand aloof as an American representative of the finer art in fiction. . . . . .

"Russia has ever been vexed with live issues, most serious problems. The issues and problems were of a nature that concerned her alone; they were national troubles. With the dawning of civilization Russia began to observe, to feel, to question—that is, the mighty nation needed interpreters, so the feeling of the people found expression through her gifted sons. Gogol was the product of his time. The evil of serfdom was then at its height, and Russian civilization had not yet advanced far enough to hide its corruption to the extent it does now. So Gogol's genius, or rather the voice of the people that echoed through him, exposed the evil of slavery and corruption by his brilliant satire—peculiarly Russi n satire—in the character of Tchitchikoff in 'Dead Souls'; then came the 'Revizor, or the Government Inspector,' a satirical drama so distinctly Russian that readers who are not thoroughly familiar with the Russian people and Russian Government can neither appreciate nor understand it. Later came Dostoyevsky and Turgenef. They were the spokesmen of the second half of the last century. Nihilism and Culture were the chief problems then, so we find their canvas filled with pictures of Nihilism and Culture. Tolstoy, however, addresses a larger audience; altho he speaks from a Russian platform, he raises his voice loud enough for the benefit of those who do not stand near enough. Hence his tone frequently rings cosmopolitan. And the very last, Maxim Gorky, possessing the virility as well as the courage of Dostoyevsky, with a heart beating for his enslaved people, adds new chapters to the Russian novel.

"America, on the other hand, has never had issues or problems such as concern her alone; her problems and issues are simply human problems, human issues. The only great national problem was that of slavery. It then found expression through 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' As soon as this problem was solved there was no more need for Mrs. Stowe's prophecy, and her voice as an interpreter of life was hushed. Since then there were no national problems—that is, the problems we term national are universal; there is nothing in the national life of this country that must needs give expression through novels. The trust problem and that of capital and labor are universal problems, human problems; the tendency of certain Americans toward an aristocracy is not serious enough to give vent to genius as an interpreter of this apery; should it become threatening an American Gogol will surely arise. So these weak problems give rise to weak novelists, weak novels. In Hawthorne we find an abundance of artistic expression, romantic vision, and flawless purity of style, but not the writer of the American novel. He is only American—I had almost said New English—in atmosphere, the rest is cosmopolitan. 'The Scarlet Letter' is not an American novel; it only has American background; but background alone does not make a novel national. Of Cooper there is little to say, for, after all, he is merely an extravaganza, belonging nowhere. Henry James is an avowed cosmopolitan. Howells has for almost half a century made a valiant effort to do for American literature what Turgenef did for Russian, but alas! all he has accomplished is an acquisition of the Russian master's buoyancy, but as to richness of color, depth, the romantic expression of youth, artistic finish, the American Dean is still a mere pupil who has much to learn. However, as I have said, the fault is not in Mr. Howells, it is in the American people. Mr. Howells has indefatigably tried to write the American novel, but he sadly missed the point that the American novel can not be written. And where Mr. Howells has failed James Lane Allen has succeeded; perhaps because he never aimed at the American novel. If Mr. Allen had written 'The Kentucky Cardinal' only, without writing another line, his claim to a seat among the great would have been warranted. The reason of his success is his consciousness of his limitation."

What we really need, concludes Mr. Brudno, is not the American novel, but an American novelist. "Not one to write the American novel, but a novelist to write human novels, such as Balzac did and Maupassant and Turgenef and Auerbach and Dickens and Thackeray—a novelist who does not ponder how to make a book of the six sellers—a novelist to copy nature and thus teach and amuse at the same time—a novelist to whom humanity and art are one."

Are the Salons Detrimental to French Art?—M. Paul Gsell, writing in *La Revue* (Paris), argues that the salons not only reveal "the decadence of contemporary art," but are the direct cause of it. In one year, he states, no less than 1,863 canvases were consigned to the Société des Artistes Français and 1,324 to the Société Nationale. By encouraging such a "veritable debauch of production," such a "deluge of oil," the salons impose on the artists the necessity of adopting distinctive styles in order to attract attention, thus creating conditions "which almost make it impossible for art to renew itself." M. Gsell continues:

"The problem confronting artists seems to be how to compel the public's attention. Some achieve this end by one or another form of self-advertising, others by adopting some trade-mark, like manufacturers of blacking or sardine packers, so that the visitor strolling among the exhibits can pick out the works of each painter without even glancing at the names. 'Oh!' one says, 'here are large-plumed hats and fluted frills; this is a Raybet! Those melted sugar-plum nymphs are a Bouguereau!' And so on. This is the way the favorites of the public receive their annual homage."

M. Gsell suggests the remedy for this state of things in the following terms:

"Let people of talent desert the salons, let them shun these noisy fairs, let them work in retirement, honestly, disdaining to stoop to the trade-mark style to catch the public; and when they have completed a number of works, let them form groups of artists of the same temperament and organize small exhibitions, as many old and young painters are already doing. . . . People of taste are

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beginning to realize that real art takes refuge in those 'little exhibitions,' and are more and more learning to forget the way to the salons."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BEERBOHM TREE ON THE PRESENTATION OF SHAKESPEARE.

MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE, the distinguished English actor, in his initial address to the students of the new School of Acting, which he was chiefly instrumental in creating, dwelt at some length upon "the humanity of Shakespeare," by which he means that poet's "supreme gift of viewing human nature from the heights, of discerning the reality of things below, and of dealing with them in that serene spirit of tolerance which is the attribute only of the great few—the master-poets of the world." From this subject he passed to a consideration of the treatment which Shakespeare's interpreters should devote to his works in order to bring home to the spectator the true meaning of the poet. "It is the actor's highest aim," he said, "to give that note of humanity which makes the whole world kin." To quote further from Mr. Tree's address (as published in *The Fortnightly Review*, July):

MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE
The eminent English interpreter of Shakespearian characters.

"It is in this spirit of humanity that I have sought to approach those plays of Shakespeare with which I have been associated as producer, and it is this quality (which is the poet's own) that has, I venture to think, been the secret of the success of those productions. It is the fashion to say that the mounting of Shakespeare is the main consideration the modern actor-manager has in view. That is all nonsense. These are the outward flourishes and not the essentials. It has been thought necessary (I remember many instances of it in my boyhood) that the actor should put on stilts in order to reach the Shakespearian height. I maintain that, on the contrary, no author demands a more natural, a more sincere, a more human treatment at the hands of the actor than does Shakespeare. He, being the most modern of writers, demands the most modern treatment. He is not of yesterday, or to-day—he is of the day after to-morrow."

On the question as to how far it is permissible for the actor's own personality to enter into his interpretation of Shakespearian characters Mr. Tree said:

"Certain it is that while the actor's self-suppression is among the most essential factors of success in his art, so also his own individuality, his own personality—in a word, his humanity—are all-important. I mean, you can not imagine a characterless person playing the great characters of Shakespeare. You say: 'Oh, it doesn't matter! Shakespeare has taken care of all that!' 'Yes,' I reply, 'but it requires individuality to interpret individuality—power, force, character, to realize the creations of the master brain.' Nothing else than individuality will make the humanity of these characters stand out sharp and clear from the mass of humanities grouped behind it."

THE LITERATURE OF BUSINESS.

THERE is really no inherent reason why business writings may not have a place in literature, as well as political speeches and sermons, avers Mr. Francis Bellamy, in *The Reader* (August). It will be objected, he admits, that literature exists essentially for its own sake, whereas business writing exists only to sell something. But he dismisses this objection, in the following words, as the language of a cult:

"It is the attitude of exclusiveness which belongs to every gild, profession, art, religion,—the denial and reprobation of the newcomer which new exigencies call into the field. The naval engineer staff are not real naval officers; Methodist bishops are not real bishops; illustrators are not real artists; homeopathists are not real physicians: all those things have been said.

"But old fences are moved by new conditions. Once, the only form of literature was poetry, and prose was a questioned intruder. Once, the novel had to fight, to be regarded as real literature, quite as hard as republics to be regarded by kings as recognizable states."

After all, Mr. Bellamy urges, what are the tests of a piece of real literature? Tho its possible characteristics may be many, its essentials, he finds, are reducible to these things: A sincerity of substance and style; proportion in thought and in expression; dexterity, approaching to inevitableness, in phrase; a personal color and temper; an intangible but unmistakable quality of elevation. And none of these essentials, he claims, excludes the possible writings of business.

Both political speeches and sermons, argues Mr. Bellamy, have a purpose outside themselves; they do not exist for their own sake. Yet many of these have won a place in literature. Moreover:

"To-day the paramount human interest is no longer in the two great topics for which these political and religious discourses were written; it is in business. Little by little the operations of business have assumed the primacy in our considerations, and the appeals of business are, with most men, of the most engrossing moment.

"Why, then, should not its operations and its appeals supply the material for genuine literature? Why may not some of its writings, its circulars, its advertisements, rise to the dignity of the literary recognition which has long since been given to the highest specimens of political and religious discourse whose immediate purpose was to persuade somebody to do something? I can find no serious reason why not."

Of the evolution of this alleged new literature we read:

"Cheap postage and facile transportation have multiplied competition to its last limits; and these three things, cheap communication, easy transportation, and enormous rivalry, have reversed the old current of commerce. Now the seller must seek the buyer. Now it is the seller's business to persuade the buyer, who sits still in his chair, to choose his particular article instead of that of his rival.

"Further, it is now necessary for the seller to create a want where there was no want before, to originate the imagination of a desire in the buyer who thought he was contented with what he had. . . . . .

"The only means for thus reaching and persuading people in masses to put out their money is by printed words; both by the elaborate display advertisements and by the highly finished pamphlets which get to us by mail.

"As it was competition that evolved this vast output of commercial printing, so it is also competition that is steadily improving its quality. As each advertisement, circular, or pamphlet seeks to gain the lead in effectuality, naturally the literary substance and style of the composition strike higher degrees. . . . It has been seen by the intelligent advertisers that when everybody is accustomed to good reading, the compositions of business, which compete for attention with popular books and short stories, must be equally distinguished for good style; they do not get respectful attention unless they are."

Mr. Bellamy is convinced that it is "the very observable tendency of our intense modern business life to produce a literature of its own and to put a good degree of quality into it."

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THE OLDEST OF THE ARTS.

"THE oldest of all the arts has become the stepchild of art"; so Grace Isabel Colbron defines the present position of the art of dancing. She reminds us that the history of this art is one of strange vicissitudes. "Alternately exalted and reviled, expressive of religious ecstasy or of wanton lust . . . the art of dancing has come down the centuries." Of its antiquity she writes further (*The Cosmopolitan*, August):

"Before song or the drama came into existence, dancing was an art; out of dancing grew song and the drama, and savage man, who has neither song nor the drama, finds both in his dance. Pantomime was the first poetry, and painting and sculpture drew inspiration and models from the dance. The dance was the first art in the history of the world, as it is in the history of each nation and of each human being—*i.e.*, the first conscious attempt at an artistic representing of human feelings and emotions. Therefore it is a venerable art indeed that we have now come to regard as a vehicle for youthful pleasure only, or a minor art whose devotees are not considered among the upper-tendom of artistic circles."

Speaking of the past relations of the art of dancing to religion, the writer states that the nearer the religion was to nature the greater importance was given to the dance as an element of its ritual. We read further:

"The early Christians did not despise the dance, but as monkish asceticism drew away from the simple, natural teaching of Christ, the dance fell into disfavor and was frowned upon as a manifestation of the evil one. And just so it was with artistic perception and artistic appreciation. Where they were highest, in Hellenic antiquity, dancing had its place among the arts and was revered as the oldest of them all, that art upon which all the others were based. Dragged down to pander to luxury and profligacy, as were all the arts during the period of Roman triumph and Roman decadence, the dance fell under a cloud with the rest, and seemed to disappear during the dark ages, as did the others."

MME. CARMENCITA

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MISS ISADORA DUNCAN

MME. GUERRERO

Modern art and the modern ballet, we are told, were born in the Renaissance, in Italy, "which has mothered so much artistic beauty, to sit now by the stagnant waters of academic tradition."

In definition of various phases of this art the writer says:

"Scholars classify the dance into three groups: The dance under strong excitement; the dance for personal pleasure, the dance with a definite mimetic object.

"The savage combines the three; Oriental religious and social feeling utilizes all three; but Occidental civilization rejects the first as an art-form at all, and considers only the other two. The second, the dance for personal pleasure, is hardly thought of as an art-form either, for that matter, and the hoary antiquity of our favorite form of social diversion is something last to enter the mind young enough to enjoy it thoroughly and properly. The show dance is the last group, the dance with definite mimetic object, the pantomime dance; for pantomime is the mimetic principle of the dance. When the show dance loses this principle, then it is no longer an art, but merely a gymnastic exercise. The pantomime dance found its highest form in the grand ballet, born in Italy and come to full fruition in France."

The grand ballet, she states, as an art-form is on the decline. But this is a time of transition for art everywhere. "It is a time of awakening social conscience in public life, but a time of individual expression in art life, and the purest forms of the dance are shown in some individualistic attempts that have personality and artistic principle." In this connection we read:

"The devotees of the grand ballet and the academic school of dancing deplore what they term the influence of the music-hall on their art, and they do not consider the solo dancer of the music-hall as one to be considered at all seriously. Naturally this opinion is held a degree more strongly accentuated by the solo dancers of the grand ballet themselves, and all who are in any way connected with such institutions. But the music-halls, notwithstanding their undeniable tendency to cheapen art, have done for solo dancing what the secessionist salons have done for painting, what the independent theaters have done for the drama. They have allowed certain strongly defined individual talents to work out their own salvation, and they have infused new blood into the art of show dancing, much more so than the big scenic spectacles of melodrama and vaudeville, with their meaningless drilling of masses of legs.

"The Parisian cabarets des arts and the 'literary variety,' the Überbrettl of Germany, have done good in this way too, for they have allowed the pantomimic principle of the dance and its literary quality a greater sway than even the liberty of the music-halls, hampered by consideration for a low artistic average in the audience, could dare do. In Europe, the leading solo dancers of the

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music-halls are fêted by poets, painters, and sculptors, who realize how much all their arts owe to the dance when it is used as a vehicle of expression by a strong personality. The grace of motion in muscles so perfectly under control that the thought expressed shines out unhindered; the poetry of changing line and gesture; the representation of an idea in the pantomimic dance, the first instinctive art of mankind—all this is recognized as worthy a place among the sister arts, and Terpsichore has been reinstated to the throne of the Muses."

As modern dramatic art, the writer urges, turns more and more from the pantomimic principle to simplicity of realism in lack of gesture, so there is all the more need to cherish the higher form of the dance as the last guardian of pantomime—"the art that will keep us near to nature when poetry tends to become too metaphysical."

On behalf of pantomimic dancing, the writer claims that the emotions it expresses are the emotions common to all. Further:

"Racial differences, accentuated in the spoken word, find no place in pantomime; its language speaks to all, appeals to all. It is the universal art, and the art upon which a universal bond of brotherhood in common enjoyment can be based. Perhaps because it is the tendency always of growing mental development to decry the natural, this most natural of all arts has come to be considered vulgar and unworthy to express any but the lowest emotions. The early stages of growing mental development are so apt to show scorn of what has been passed on the road."

In modern solo dancing, we are told, there are two distinct tendencies: one toward the reproduction of national dances, the other toward a renaissance of the Hellenic principle of the dance. As exponents of the first tendency, the writer mentions Carmencita, Guerrero, and Otero. Loie Fuller, in her serpentine dance, and Isadora Duncan in her "thought dances," represent the second tendency. The writer closes with the following statement and suggestion:

"An association bearing the name of Philochoros, which has been formed under the auspices of the University of Upsala in Sweden, for the purpose of preserving and restoring national dances, has already done excellent work and is increasing the scope of its utility every year. It is a movement that could be followed with advantage everywhere, for in these peasant dances much of national history and national art perception is stored."

NOTES.

Recently, at Brown University, Providence, R. I., was dedicated the John Carter Brown Library, which is to be the home of some 15,000 volumes relating to the history of North and South America during the colonial period. Many of the books are of great rarity and the collection as a whole forms one of the most valuable libraries of Americana in existence.

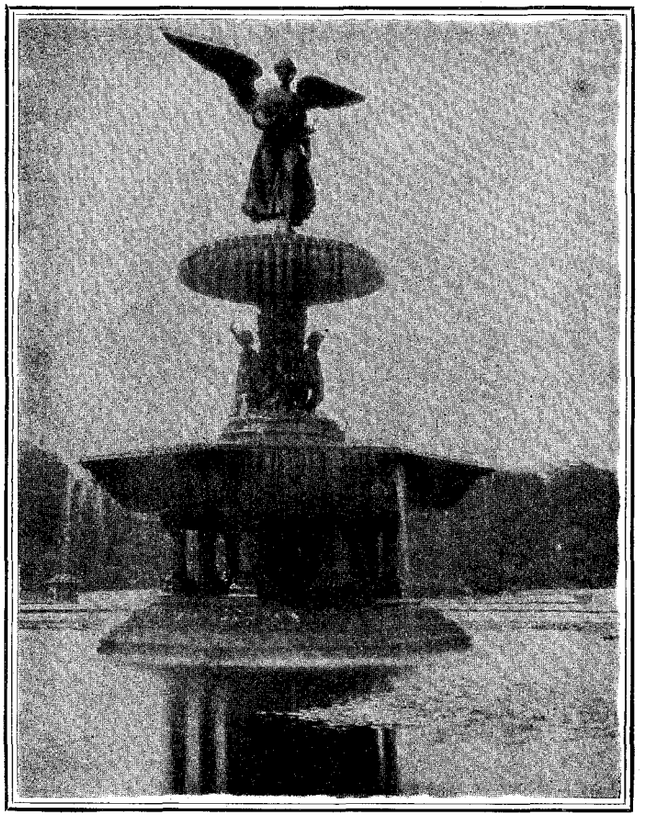
In good reading is to be found a forgetfulness of cares, as well as an education in all those qualities which make life sweet and greatly to be desired, says a writer in *The Globe* (London). And he adds: "One could wish that the Doctor of Medicine occasionally called in the Doctor of Letters in cases of mental distress. There is a tonic quality in books, properly chosen, which is as beneficent to the mind as change of scene or doses of flat water. People do not realize that the shortest way from the quagmire of the modern unrest is a total forgetfulness of self, and few know that the healthiest nepenthe is to be found in reading. The word disease signifies the negation of ease, and most forms of neurotic sickness are a deliberate effort on the part of the invalid to make himself uneasy. If doctors were to prescribe a course of Cervantes, or Molière, or Balzac, or Sterne, or Dickens, or even Shakespeare, and as strictly enjoin thoroughness in this course as they would if the treatment were a matter of diet or medicine, many of their patients would begin to mend from the first moment that these magicians had given them a forgetfulness of self."

A writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) states that of the one hundred and fifty daily newspapers of Paris there are only three—*Le Temps, Le Journal des Débats*, and *Le Siècle*—in which literary criticism is not a branch of the advertising department. More specifically he says: "In all the other papers, when you want a favorable review of a book, you go to the business manager and arrange it. You can be hailed as a great master on the first page of such world-renowned papers as *Le Figaro* or *Le Journal*, in a clever leading article signed by a well-known man of letters, for a couple of thousand francs. This may sound incredible to English ears accustomed to English notions; but it is true—indeed, it is notorious; it is taken as a matter of course. Hence the joy and ecstasy of being a French novelist instead of an English novelist. Naturally the converse holds good. You may be a great master, and you may be generally regarded as a great master, but editors will not permit reviewers to say so until your publisher has interviewed their cashier. "Beyond the daily papers," adds the writer, "there is little criticism, but that little is good, and it is pure."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LENSLESS PHOTOGRAPHY.

THIS phrase, which is quite in accordance with the modern fashion of naming a thing from what it has not rather than from what it has, is applied by a contributor to *The Scientific American*, N. R. Briggs, to what is usually known as "pinhole photography"—the substitution of a minute aperture for the usual



A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITH THE PINHOLE CAMERA.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

lens in a photographic camera. This method, Mr. Briggs notes, has been exciting new interest of late, tho its merits for certain kinds of work have long been recognized. He writes:

"The taking of a photograph, and a good one too, with a camera without a lens, may seem to many utterly incredible. Nevertheless, it is done, and this innovation in photography has become an interesting feature with many lovers of the photographic art.

"A piece of tinfoil, through which was pierced a fine needle hole, to serve the purpose of a lens in admitting light to the sensitive plate, was secured to the front piece of the camera, in place of a lens, and the exposure made in the regular manner. Pictures thus made are now popularly known as pinhole photographs. The pictures, however, were not wholly satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of getting a perfectly round and smooth hole through this soft, flexible metal, for in this lay the main principle of success. But this has led to the bringing out of a new invention called the 'radioscope,' which consists of a very thin piece of hammered brass plate, through which is bored an accurately round and smooth hole, and so mounted that it can be quickly adjusted to any camera, or any light-tight box that fancy may dictate.

"The accompanying illustration is from a reproduction of a pinhole photograph of a scene in Central Park, taken for the writer by Mr. Charles G. Willoughby, of New York.

"As will be observed, there is a lack of that extreme sharpness produced by a regular photographic lens; but, as has been wisely said, this is more than compensated for by a softness of tone equaled only by the brush of an artist.

"The interest manifested in this new objective is due to the fact that it is of universal focus . . . the perspective is true, no part of

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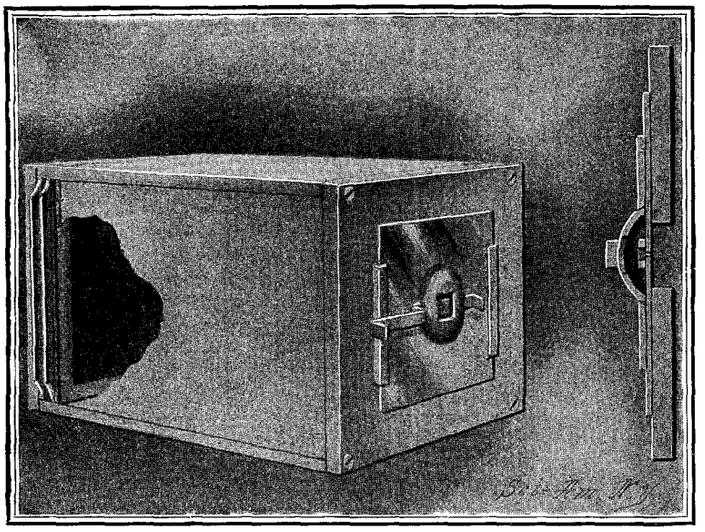
the picture being out of focus, while interior and architectural photographs are rectilinear — that is, without distortion of any kind, for the rays of light fall directly upon the plate without interference of any kind.

"Nor is the work of the pinhole objective confined to any one subject, for with it most pleasing portraits can be made. And it is said that work requiring the sharpest definition, such as copies, reproductions of documents, etc., can be often better done by the pinhole objective than it can with a fine lens. The reason is obvious. A lens focuses often sharper than the eye, giving a staring, unnatural effect to the resulting print.



A LENSLESS OR PINHOLE CAMERA.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

"Another singular feature in connection with the pinhole objective is that any size camera may be used. For instance, it will take a picture upon a plate three inches long or twenty inches long. Therefore, it will be seen that all one has to do is to arrange his camera for a small or large plate, and with the latter interesting panoramic views could be secured. There is no doubt that a very cheap and satisfactory folding camera, in which to use any of the present series of roll films, could be made for special panoramic work.

"Of course, it should be understood that, owing to the small amount of light admitted through a pinhole objective, the time of exposure will naturally be longer than with a lens; and while it is possible to over-expose, there is less liability than with a lens."

SURGERY AND EVOLUTION.

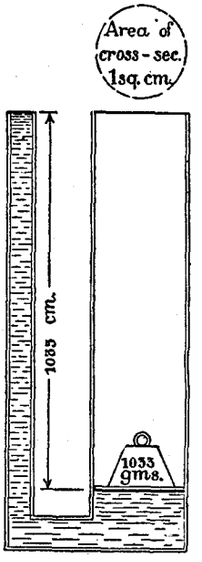
THAT certain surgical operations may, by saving the life of the individual, thwart the designs of nature, which demand the death of the individual in order to save the race from transmitted disease, is contended by Edwin G. Dexter in a communication to *Science* (July 1). The writer makes a particular application to the case of the operation for appendicitis, which he regards as a curious instance of an event that is good for the individual, but bad for the race, thus forming an exception to one of the fundamental rules of evolution. He says:

"Since the old theory of foreign lodgments—grape stones and the like—in the appendix as the cause of the trouble has been proven false, at least in a vast majority of cases, we are forced to consider appendicitis a disease, an inflammation of a particularly serious nature, yet no more accidental in its origin than are similar congestions in other parts of the body. But scientists tell us that diseases of all sorts—at least the predisposition to them—are transmissible; that they run in families, and that the probability is greater that the children of diseased parents will fall heir to the particular maladies of the latter than that the children of unaffected parents will be troubled by them. It is true that in the case of appendicitis, recent acquisition as it is to the catalogue of bodily ills, we have no exact data in support of the belief that it is transmissible, yet reasoning from analogy we have every right to believe that it is so. A hereditary predisposition to many other forms of inflammation similar in all respects except that of the part affected has been fully demonstrated, and the inference is certainly a logical one that appendicitis is no exception to the rule.

"But under the conditions of nature such a transmission of disastrous predisposition is taken care of through the early death of the individual with the consequent impossibility of passing them to the descendants. If death comes before the period of maturity is reached, the lack of offspring means the total annihilation so far as the race is concerned, of disastrous consequence in that particular line of descent. If it comes early in maturity, such annihilation is not absolute, but only relative, the danger to the race increasing with the length of life as measured by the number of children. In any event nature demands death without offspring on the part of the individuals possessing racially disastrous predispositions. Yet that is what the prolongation of life through surgical intervention controverts. All danger of death from the particular diseased part, so far as the individual is concerned, is removed without lessening seemingly one whit its disastrous effects upon the race. A long life is assured so far as the particular disease is concerned, and, all other things equal, a correspondingly large family with all the laws of heredity potent, so far as the probable transmission of the difficulty is concerned. To believe that the surgical removal of the diseased part does away with the probability of the transmittal of the disease would be to accept the theory of the transmission of mutilations. This few thinking persons, familiar with the field of scientific thought, are willing to do."

WHAT MAKES SAP ASCEND IN TREES?

THE mechanism of the ascent of water from the roots of plants to the topmost leaves has long been one of the vexed problems of botany. None of the suggested and partially received explanations satisfy everybody, and many botanists are content to confess ignorance. In a communication to *Science* (July 22), Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton, suggests still another theory, which he is confident solves the problem. According to him, the water, so intermingled with air-bubbles as to form a light foam, is supported by atmospheric pressure, while it moves upward by diffusing through the porous "septa" or partitions with which the ducts are filled. Says the writer:



Hydrostatic Paradox.

"Recent discoveries by Vesque and E. B. Copeland and others have brought us very near the solution of this inveterate problem; but botanists seem agreed to halt at the last step, awaiting some occult signal from the physicists. The old toy of the 'hydrostatic paradox' ought to teach them that water pressed upward by the atmosphere has no divine right to call a halt at 1,033 centimeters. One fluid may support and also elevate another fluid to any required height. Thus the supported weight in the annexed diagram may be represented by a column of water raised a mile high or more. The condition is that there shall be no immediate continuity of mass between the fluid to which the atmospheric pressure is applied and that which is to be lifted. This condition is secured in the tree by the numerous transverse septa on its water-ducts, which prevent the transmission of air or water in mass, but permit every free molecular diffusion of water and of everything dissolved in it."

The writer calculates that atmospheric pressure should sustain

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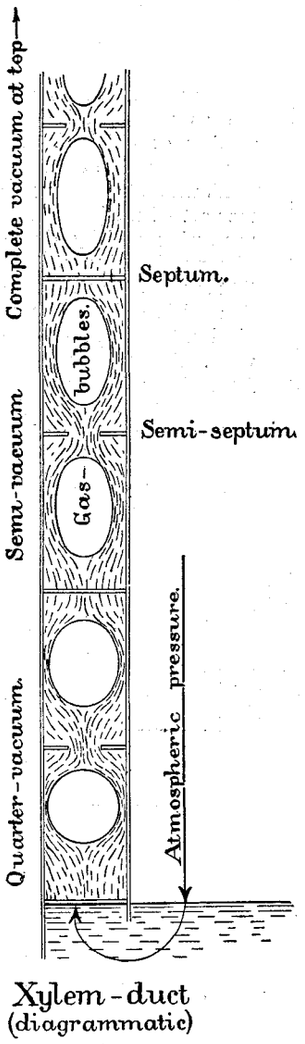

Xylem-duct (diagrammatic)

a column of water 34 feet high in a duct whose diameter is half a millimeter, having a septum of this size at its base. If the duct narrowed down above the septum, the supported column might be much higher, and if mixed with air, higher still—perhaps hundreds of feet. Of the existence of air in the duct he says:

"Dr. MacDougal states that 'the cavity of a wood-cell contains a bubble of gas' ('Plant-Physiology,' p. 29). And Strasburger describes the water as freely streaming round the gas-bubbles or between them and the walls. This arrangement of water surrounding gas-bubbles constitutes what is known as foam—not, indeed, of the rough kind, but 'dressed,' so as to be in unison with the shape of the duct through which it must pass. It would take a great many hundreds of meters of such foam to weigh a kilogram to the square centimeter. Thus the atmospheric pressure at the base proves to be sufficient for the work to be done. Every change of equilibrium will cause a movement upward of the water which is the only movable ingredient of the mixture.

"If we are correct in accepting the observations that the water thus surrounds and encloses the continuous or beaded air-globules (which must also have much vapor of water), not only is the streaming of the water accounted for, but also such phenomena as capillarity and diffusion, and occasional stasis, reminding one of the phenomena of capillary circulation of blood; also the correlation which Strasburger, Vesque, and others have observed between the state of the barometer and the streaming within the xylem-ducts is explained, and possibly the pulsation of gas-bubbles which MacDougal regarded as helping to raise the water upward.

"The condition of low apical pressure is secured by the activity of the leaves correlated with the structure of the ducts. The leaves are not known to actively attract the water, but they always remove it as it arrives, turning it into starch, and transpiring it in great quantity. When they die or are stripped, the ascent of water ceases."

Effect of Muscular Effort on the Blood.—Experiments on this subject by P. B. Hawk, first reported in *The American Journal of Physiology*, indicate that such effort directly influences the proportion of globules in the blood. Hawk counted the globules in the blood of various persons before and after periods of physical exercise, both short and prolonged. Says the *Revue Scientifique:*

"The results were very uniform. In all cases the number of globules, both red and white, was increased. As a considerable increase may always take place in a very short time, following only a few minutes of exercise, it seemed to the American physiologist that it might be opportune to investigate the mechanism of increase. The hypothesis, according to which the increase is due to a multiplication of cells, can scarcely stand before the fact that a considerable increase may require only a few seconds. We can scarcely suppose a concentration of the blood, due to transpiration through the skin or lungs, for the same reason. Mr. Hawk adopts a third hypothesis, regarding the augmentation as due to the penetration into the blood of numerous globules which, in a state of rest, remain in different parts of the body, outside the blood-current, or, at any rate, immobilized in certain organs. In these conditions the increase of globules, due to exercise, would be only apparent, and there would be no real augmentation. On the other hand, it would seem to be shown by Hawk's experiments that muscular exercise really results in a destruction of the red globules, which becomes apparent only after a certain time following the disappearance of various effects that would seem to indicate an increase."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPY.

THE ordinary microscope reveals objects of the size of a thousandth of a millimeter, or a twenty-five thousandth of an inch. But the improvements lately made by Siedentopf and Zzigmondy have lowered this limit very much. These inventors concentrate on the field the direct rays of the sun and thus render visible particles whose diameter is only one to five millionths of a millimeter. This has enabled investigators to revise many of their results, and has practically opened up a new world to research. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris):

"In this order of magnitude there is no longer possibility of examining sections of homogeneous tissue, for, in spite of the intensity of the light, we should have opaque dark masses. But, on the other hand, we may study isolated bodies in a transparent medium, liquid or fluid.

"For the last eight months M. Raelhmann has devoted himself to examining a number of substances under the microscope, investigating bacteria especially. Now, if the size of these bacteria is at least equal to two hundred and fifty millionths of a millimeter, their form may be distinguished. Thus, very probably, microorganisms could be differentiated according to shape. In a great number, owing to differences of luminosity, some details of the interior may be detected. All bodies smaller than this are perceived as luminous points, whose brightness varies with their size, as is the case with stars whose relative magnitude is proportional to their luminosity. This enables us to detect surely the presence of organisms in any liquid and to observe the effects of antiseptics. M. Raehlmann has observed, for instance, the transportation to the positive pole of all the microorganisms contained in the water of a vessel, after the passage of a feeble electric current.

"By this method we can thus obtain specific knowledge of the various bacteria, which is absolutely wanting at the present time; also more complete information regarding the interior phenomena that take place in microscopic organisms; and, finally, a determination of the presence of the smallest creatures. . . . . .

"But M. Raelhmann's investigations have a more general bearing. We shall reach, in the domain of the molecule, which is properly that of physical chemistry, determinations that are no longer hypothetical, but visible. We shall attack especially the problem of solution.

"In fact, the author, examining under the microscope a solution of glycogen (we know that glycogen is soluble in water, giving it a bluish opalescence) and diluting it greatly, has observed particles in continual agitation, and he has seen the same in colloidal solutions of albuminoids. Now he has succeeded in showing that these movements are dependent on the mass, size, and specific gravity of the substance, on the one hand, and also on the number of the adjacent particles. In fact, the more dilute the solution is the more the particles are separated, and the less intense the movements are.

"These movements are not then the same as those called 'Brownian,' but must represent the optical manifestation of the motive forces of gravitation itself. In concentrated solutions the parts can not be differentiated, because they are so closely pressed together; but only in very dilute solutions.

"As regards the physiological albuminous liquids that are found, for instance, in the anterior chamber of the eye, it is shown under

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the microscope that these also contain ultra-microscopic particles in suspension.

"The importance of such researches in this new domain appears to be great. But we must acknowledge that they are not easy; the conditions of investigation are rarely favorable, and the causes of error increase with the high powers of magnification. We must also beware of auto-suggestion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE MARCH OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THAT the year 1903 marks a distinct advance toward the universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures is the editorial belief of *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which sees in this fact an illustration of the tendency of the times to introduce labor-saving machines and to save work in general by the exercise of intelligence. Says the writer:

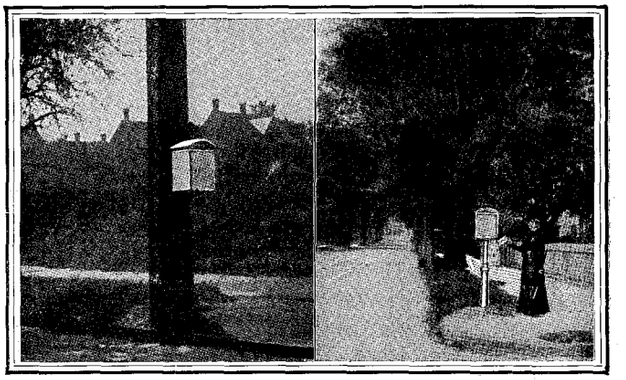
"This country made a great step in advance when it adopted a decimal currency in 1785. Prior to that time there existed time-honored but cumbersome pound, shilling, and penny currency. There can be no doubt that a shilling, as a duodecimal thing, is theoretically superior to a dime, for it admits of division into six-pences, fourpences, threepences, twopences, pennies, and half-pence; whereas the dime is only evenly divisible into five-cent pieces, two-cent parts, and cents. Nevertheless, we do not know of any one who considers that the old duodecimal system was superior to our dollar-and-cent system. Our dollar system is much simpler to learn, to think in, to compute, and to reduce.

"It was stated last year in evidence before the Congressional Committee on coinage, weights, and measures by a specialist in national education, that one-twelfth of the average eight years of elementary school education in America, or about two-thirds of a year of study, could be saved if the metric system took the place of our multitudinous medley of customary weights and measures, and that the waste of money in teaching the present system to children, apart from the question of the value of the waste time to the children, was eighteen millions of dollars annually. This estimate seems a reasonable one. Manifestly, if the children could be put on the same level as the children of France, Germany, and the other European countries in this respect, the assumed two-thirds of a year saved could be devoted to other things that can not now be included in the elementary school curriculum. Our crude and unscientific system handicaps all our citizens, in education, in thinking, in application, and in computing. The very best system in the world should only be good enough for the American people to adopt.

"Great Britain has made greater visible progress than the States toward the metric system during the past year, mainly owing to the official actions of her colonies. Most of these have either singly or jointly petitioned the British Government to adopt the metric system throughout the empire. We learn that Lord Belhaven has given notice of introducing into the House of Lords early next session a bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric weights and measures throughout the United Kingdom, and that Lord Kelvin will second the motion. We wish the bill every success, and feel sure that any branch of the English-speaking people adopting the metric system will give the signal for all branches to follow forthwith."

Street Telephones.—That telephones at street corners, either on the telephone pole or on the same post with the mail-box, may be a future convenience of many cities and towns, is asserted in *Popular Mechanics* (July). Says this paper:

"Already they are in use to a limited extent, keyless stations opened by merely turning the handle, and which contain the pay station and a directory, being the equipment. Hollow iron posts allow the necessary ground wires. In some places the agreement with the company insures that, for the privilege of placing the telephones, all emergency calls, such as police, fire departments, and hospitals, may be free of charge. This makes the system a public benefaction, saving time in case of fire or accident, and to an extent protecting the citizen. These stations are paying investments to telephone companies, as they require little extra wiring and cost little to maintain. George A. Long, in *The American Telephone Journal*, says there is no reason why these stations should not supersede the so-called police-telephone systems now in use. Police could send in their reports to headquarters over the public stations, and the blue police-box would no longer be needed. Certain it is that such a system in residential sections of cities would be of great public benefit, as it would in parks and along boulevards and roads frequented by pleasure-seekers. How often the automobilist would find it of use! How often it would save some person's going four or five blocks to the drug-store or grocery!"



STREET TELEPHONE ON TELEPHONE POLE—DIRECTORY AND PAY STATION INSIDE OF BOX.

STREET CORNER TELEPHONE AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., ON SAME POST AS THE U. S. MAIL BOX.

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

POWER DEVELOPMENT AT THE DEAD SEA.

IT is well known that the level of the Dead Sea is far below that of the Mediterranean. It is now proposed, we are told by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris) to utilize this difference for the development of power. The promoters of the scheme propose to dig a canal through which the waters of the Mediterranean are to flow into the Dead Sea, and they rely on the powerful evaporation of the Dead Sea basin to keep the latter from filling up. It is this evaporation (estimated at 6,000,000 tons of water daily) that is responsible for the low level of this body of water and its saltness, it having no outlet. Says the author of the article to which reference has just been made:

"In a word, we have a difference in level of 400 meters [1,312 feet] between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, and as the level of the latter falls constantly, we can turn into it the waters of the former without fear that its basin will be filled. If, then, we should wish to utilize this considerable fall to generate electric power that could be distributed over all Palestine, we should only have to cut a canal to bring in the waters of the Mediterranean; and even if we should get only two horse-power to the liter, it will be easily seen what an almost inexhaustible source we should have. This water would flow into the Dead Sea, whence the sun would pump it up again, discharging it as vapor into the atmosphere, and thus obliging it to perform a continuous and gigantic work for the greater consolation of the promoter. Theoretically this is seductive, and certainly it is no small thing to have the sun as a forced collaborator. There is one gloomy point, however—the utilization of this immense force placed at the disposal of Palestine. Industries do not exist, and do not seem ready to spring up. As of yore, the native lives under his own vine and fig tree, and devotes himself to the primitive agriculture of his remote ancestors, which is sufficient for his most pressing needs. We do not yet see a manufactory of chemical products on the heights of Jerusalem, and a carbide works at Jaffa."

Considering the project further, we have to choose, it appears, between three different plans. The first utilizes the natural valley of Ibn-Amir and requires few tunnels. It is the cheapest and quickest route, but has the fatal objection that it terminates in the Jordan, whose waters would become salt below the mouth of the

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canal, and could then be no longer used for irrigation as at present. According to the second plan, the route would follow the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. This would require the longest tunnel in the world—about 37 miles, costing, it is estimated, $2,400,000. The third plan abandons the Mediterranean and takes the water from the Red Sea, starting from the depression known as Bahr-el-Akhabah. This would traverse the desert for the most part, and the cost of excavation would be slight. The writer says in conclusion:

"These are the three routes. The last would seem to be the most realizable—at least on paper, for practically it would be in the open desert and might involve difficulties that can not even be suspected at this distance. This plan would leave Palestine intact, touching neither its memories nor its traditions, and would give the country a force of 52,000 horse-power. This is very well, but before embarking on such an enterprise a prudent promoter (if there be such a person) would do well to ask what is to be done with this horse-power. The Arab would say that he would rather have 52,000 camels!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A CABLE despatch to one of the New York daily newspapers announced recently," says *The Electrical Review*, "that an Italian engineer now residing at Brussels had invented an instrument which he calls the telecriptograph, and which will reproduce in print all conversations held over the telephone. If he has really done this, the doom of the typewriter has been sealed, since one would then have only to talk into a machine which would grind out the typewritten letters as fast as they were dictated. We surmise, however, that the inventor has not been working with English, a language in which sounds and symbols often seem to have no connection. Probably the true meaning of the report is that the Italian engineer mentioned has been developing a machine of the telautograph class, and the reporter was a little hazy about its workings when he sent out the despatch. We are not yet far enough advanced to build a machine which will convert spoken sounds into written symbols."

"A TRACKLESS trolley line is being built by the community of Mannheim to be the first of its kind in Prussia," says *The Street Railway Journal*. "It will run from Mannheim to Langenfield, and will be about 2½ miles long, with two short branches intended for freighting purposes. . . . The power will be conducted to and from the cars by means of two rotary poles, placed on the top of the cars, and sliding-blocks enabling the train to give way from ten feet to twelve feet. For entering farmyards lying close to the road there will be used, instead of the regular wire, a connector and flexible cable fifty feet to seventy feet in length, by means of which the current will be transmitted to the motor-car. The trains will consist of an electric locomotive for drawing two or three cars, driven by two electric motors of from twenty-five to forty horse-power. The conducting-crew will have its place on the locomotive. The cars for carrying freight have a capacity of about five tons. Some of the cars will be open and some closed, and all will be fitted with brakes. Couplings will be provided for attaching farm-wagons."

A NEW source of cotton, said to have been discovered by Hilario Cuevas, a planter of Jalisco, Mexico, is described in *Cosmos*. Señor Cuevas has been making for the last five years, with the aid of the Mexican Government, some interesting experiments on a tree that he has found in the forests on his estate. Says the writer of the note: "This tree furnishes cotton equal to that of the Texas cotton-plant, but with a longer fiber; the growth of the tree is very rapid. . . . The advantages of the cotton-tree over the cotton-plant are evident. The tree is not subject to any of the diseases that so often ruin the crops; its yield is larger for an equal area, and the price is higher. It needs only humidity of atmosphere and can consequently be cultivated without irrigation. In the hothouses of Vera Cruz certain cotton-trees are known, among others the pangalote and the pochotte, but their fibre is very short. The Mexican Government has distributed ten million seeds of the Jalisco cotton-tree among the planters of the country. This discovery would seem to need verification; if true it may revolutionize the textile industry."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW type of high-power microscope invented by Mr. J. W. Gordon was recently exhibited in London. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* (July 2): "It is a well-known fact that when high magnification is attempted by a series of lenses arranged in the conventional manner, the emergent beam of light which enters the eye of the observer is so small that vision is deficient, owing to the fact that the pupil of the eye is not entirely filled with light. It is consequently apparent that in order to obtain satisfactory results in excessive magnification the emergent ray should be expanded in such a way as to fill the pupil of the eye. This result is achieved in this microscope of Mr. J. W. Gordon. It comprises an ordinary microscope with an eccentrically rotating glass screen with a finely grained surface placed in the view-field. This is viewed through a second microscope which has an object-glass of half an inch, by means of which a further magnification of 100 diameters is rendered possible. The transmitted emergent beam is expanded by the ground-glass screen so that it fills the second microscope, and there are no imperfections whatever in the magnifications. The inventor demonstrated this by magnifying a diatom to 10,000 diameters, and its structure was perfectly clear and defined right to the edges. A comprehensive idea of the extent of this excessive magnification may be gathered from the fact that if the eye of an ordinary house-fly were magnified on the same scale it would cover an area of 312 feet. The idea of the ground-grained screen being made to revolve is to prevent the grain thereon becoming visible and thereby interfering with the magnifying of the subject under observation, while as it is not in contact with either of the microscopes there is a complete absence of vibration."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGION WITHOUT REVELATION.

IN a recent review article (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28), Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson predicted that revelation "will cease to be regarded as a satisfactory basis for religion." In a later paper he advances the theory that religion will remain even if revelation be rejected. In elaborating this view, Mr. Dickinson defines religion as "a reaction of the highest imagination of the best men upon life and the world, as far as we know them by experience and science: a passionate apprehension, from the point of view of ideals, of the general situation in which we find ourselves." This situation he outlines as follows (*The Independent Review*, London):

"We find ourselves born, without choice of our own, into a universe which we do not understand, and which corresponds, as it seems, only in the most imperfect and fragmentary way with those of our desires and aspirations which we increasingly believe to be legitimate and good. From this universe we are removed, as we entered it, without notice or warning, and without any reference to our willingness or unwillingness to depart. Before departing, we have, commonly and without much reflection, produced others to undergo in their turn the same enigmatic destiny. And so from generation to generation the race is continued; achieving much, yet accomplishing nothing; learning much, yet remaining ignorant of everything; acting, thinking, feeling, yet haunted by the doubt whether it is not all a dream; pursuing Good and contending with Evil in a scheme of things which never appears itself to take sides; developing the means to happiness, yet never becoming happier; pressing ever onward to goals that are never reached; and retiring, section after section, baffled but never acknowledging defeat, to make room for new combatants in the contest that is always old."

The attitude of the spirit toward this situation, Mr. Dickinson reiterates, constitutes the essence of religion. According to this definition, religion does not depend upon doctrine or opinion. The following passages illustrate his meaning:

"Suppose a man to have accepted—as many now have, provisionally at least—the view which seems to be suggested by modern science: that the world, as a whole, is neither good nor bad, but simply indifferent to moral values; that the life of mankind is but a brief and insignificant episode in its strictly determined but purposeless activity; that it tends to no goal having ethical significance, still less to one corresponding to our conceptions of Good—suppose a man to have accepted this, is he, therefore, debarred from religion? Surely not. On the contrary, there would seem to be open to him two attitudes at least, either of which he will adopt, according to his character, if he has the religious instinct at all; and either of which may be fairly called religious. Thus he may, adhering passionately to our standards of value (none the less true because their realization is so imperfect and precarious), pursue, wherever it flees, the perishing image of Good, imprisoning it in a rule or a policy, impressing it on a fugitive act, embalming it in the flux of feeling, reflecting it in the mirror of art, always from the consciousness of frustration drawing new vigor for the chase, snatching defiance from the sense of defeat, patience from the fire of passion, from the very indifference of the universe gathering the inspiration to contend with it, and, tho at last he be broken, perishing unsubdued, weaker yet greater than the blind world which, tho it made him and destroyed, was incapable of understanding or valuing its own creation.

"Such a man, sustained by such a conviction, honestly held, I should call religious, as Prometheus was religious. And if to some he should appear rather to be blasphemous, that will be only because they do not share what I have supposed to be his intellectual position. Granting a bad or indifferent world, to defy it will be a form of religion. But not the only possible form, even on that hypothesis, for where one man practises defiance, another may practise renunciation; and the conviction that Good can not be realized, or can be realized, if at all, only in connection with greater Evil, may lead to the creed of the annihilation of desire, instead of the affirmation of will. Escape, not battle, then

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becomes the goal, as in the Buddhist faith, and the philosophy of Schopenhauer and Hartmann. And this attitude, too, will be religious, if it be greatly and imaginatively conceived: religious not by virtue of its intellectual content, but by virtue of its sense of a world-issue turning upon the ideas of Good and Evil.

"But now suppose a radically different scientific conception of the world. Suppose it to be believed that our ideas of Good and Evil are also those with which the universe is concerned, that it is moving toward a goal, and a goal of which we approve, that with it moves the human race, and even individual souls, surviving death and ultimately entering into their perfection. On this view, religion assumes a radically different complexion. It is optimistic instead of pessimistic; it has exchanged the horror of night for the midday sun. But it is still religion; for its essence is still the same: an imaginative conception of the universe, as a whole, in relation to Good and Evil."

"Truth is a matter of science, religion of imagination and feeling." Thus the man who, in Mr. Dickinson's sense, is religious, will never confuse his desires and his aspirations with his positive knowledge, even tho he may think them more important than his knowledge. But while religion, as here defined, is "an attitude of the imagination and the will, not of the intellect," nevertheless "it is from the intellect it receives its light"; and "its discipline will be the more arduous, its insight the more profound, the more candidly it accepts all that the intellect can communicate."

THE RELIGIOUS BASIS OF JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

JAPANESE patriotism, according to Mr. Alfred Stead, has its foundation in ancestor-worship, "the primeval religion of Japan." Of this religion, which "has existed from the earliest days, some 2,500 years, and is universally practised to-day," there are in vogue at the present time three kinds. These are, Mr. Stead tells us (in *The Monthly Review*, London): "The worship of the First Imperial Ancestor, which is carried on by all the people, and may be regarded as the national religion; the worship of the patron-god of the locality, which is a survival of the worship of clan-ancestors by clansmen; and the worship of the family ancestors by the members of that household." Reading further, we learn that the Emperor is the living representative of the First Imperial Ancestor, and contains in himself all the virtues and all the powers of his ancestors. Says Mr. Stead:

"It is difficult to imagine people more loyal, if loyalty consisted only in the outward form of loyal actions, for the people of Japan do reverence every day to the representatives of the First Imperial Ancestor. The very fact of this continuous reverence can not fail to set a seal upon the loyalty of its subjects and mark it out from that of other peoples. And the same worship which gives to them this feeling of loyalty causes them to love their country to an almost abnormal degree. . . . . .

"As a concrete example of the effect of ancestor-worship may be taken the feelings of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who are now on the field of battle. By nature they are the least fitted to be soldiers; mentally, they are the worst. They are largely drawn from the agricultural classes, who, as practical vegetarians, have been unaccustomed to shed blood or to see blood shed. Thus their instincts should be much less brutalized than those of flesh-fed soldiers. A certain lack of dash, a timidity, and a possibility of fear might be naturally looked for. But it is just here that the effect of ancestor-worship comes in. 'Never to degrade in any way the good name of the ancestor'; this is always present in the mind of the soldier. Any act of heroism or of devotion to Japan will lift the doer to a preeminent position in the eyes of those who will venerate him. Even taking it at the lowest, it is much harder to do a cowardly or dishonest action, when not alone the eyes of comrades are upon you, but also there is the prospect of sinning against countless generations of ancestors. Taken together with the teachings of Bushido, which held up shame as the greatest punishment possible, the effect of ancestor-worship may be imagined upon the Japanese troops. Knowing possibly what fear is, they are not able to be afraid, but are impelled to deeds of heroism both by the desire of being good ancestors and the necessity of avoiding shame. Thus they have both a positive and a negative force behind them. Death is not to be avoided save in so far as the prolongation of life enables the soldier to do glorious deeds—a glorious death is always preferable to a surrender. To die doing something for one's country, that is indeed glory!"

THE SALVATION ARMY'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE third international congress of the Salvation Army, recently held in London, has served to emphasize the remarkable growth of an organization founded less than thirty years ago and already commanding the allegiance of 7,585 branch societies in all parts of the world. "Few reversals of judgment in history," comments the Boston *Congregationalist*, "are more complete or

GENERAL BOOTH.
A photograph taken outside the Convention Hall

more dramatic than present praise of the army contrasted with early condemnation of or contempt for it. General Booth, with all his shortcomings as an arbitrary commander, must be reckoned as one of the great constructive, organizing minds of his time; and the army as a vital, redeeming force in society. Its only rival in international and cosmopolitan scope of work is the Church of Rome; next to these, and not so very far behind, we should rank the International Y. M. C. A." *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) says:

"If the Salvation Army is not the novelty it was and does not attract the public attention it did a few years ago, let no one imagine it is on the retreat, for it is on the forward march, conquering and to conquer. It concluded on July 8 a two weeks' congress in London that was a monumental meeting and a splendid success. Six thousand delegates were in attendance from all over the world. A great temporary iron building was erected for the meetings on the Strand. Here night and day there were great gatherings that always swayed and shouted with enthusiasm. During the two weeks the Strand was a veritable exhibition-ground of national costumes and Salvation Army uniforms. At the opening of the congress King Edward received General Booth in a special audience and gave him his heartiest wishes for his work, which greatly

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delighted the Salvationists. On the last afternoon of the congress the American delegates, 400 strong, including negroes from the South and Chinamen from San Francisco, appeared with their flags flying and their bands playing before the residence of Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, and were kindly received by him. The great affair of the congress was the farewell meeting at Albert Hall, seating 12,000 people, which was packed from floor to floor. The boxes were filled with the fashion and beauty and fame of London, duchesses, peers, ambassadors, statesmen, and bishops. Lord Rosebery, Lord Aberdeen, the Bishop of Hereford, and General Baden-Powell were among the distinguished people present. The arena was a variegated mass of color arising from the variously dressed delegates and the gleam of the scarlet and gold of the uniforms. The contingents from the different countries first greeted Bramwell Booth, the chief of staff, were received with cheers, and then took their assigned places, more than an hour being required for this. When at last General Booth appeared, 12,000 people arose and received him with a mighty shout. No such pageant had ever been seen in Albert Hall, and the congress made a profound impression upon London."

General Booth, the veteran commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is the subject of laudatory comment in many English religious papers. "He did not need," says *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), "altho he deserved, the King's invitation to Buckingham Palace to assure the world that he is to-day one of the foremost of Britain's sons." The same paper adds: "Friday at the Albert Hall was a grand spectacle, and the enthusiasm tremendous. General Booth spoke well, as a man should whose record in public oratory is now unequaled in the world." *The British Weekly* (London), commenting during the sessions of the convention, refers to his work as follows:

"His physique is as wonderful as was John Wesley's. He is making over fifty speeches during the congress, but speeches are the least part of his exertions. He presides over nearly all the important meetings, guides the singing, appeals for collections, introduces foreign delegates, and listens with watchful intentness to every word spoken. London has never witnessed a more astonishing religious spectacle than this congress. Races from every corner of the globe are represented, and all are united in reverence and loyalty for the commander-in-chief. Crowds have gathered daily to watch the foreigners in their picturesque costumes entering or leaving the hall. There has been no such reunion of the empire's scattered children since the coronation year."

In some quarters, however, there is a disposition to belittle the significance of the convention. *The Saturday Review* (London) indulges in a terrific onslaught on the tactics and propaganda of the Salvation Army. It says, in part:

"Mr. William Booth, founder and leader of that grotesque pseudo-religious organization known as the Salvation Army, has been in occupation of London during the week. His half-crazy followers in thousands have been meeting in what he calls an international congress, one of those brilliant ideas for self-advertisement in which he is as proficient as exploiters of human credulity for their own self-glorification and profit have always shown themselves to be. It is an indispensable trick of the trade, and Mesmer and the Comte de St. Germain and Cagliostro would have had very little to teach Mr. William Booth in this branch of their business. Why they have been coming from all parts of the world except to minister to the egotism of their founder no one can say. It is a show which has some elements of the picturesque in it, mostly of a barbarous and vulgar type however, and for all we can see it is about on the same level of spirituality as an exhibition by Buffalo Bill. There has been no assigned definite object in holding it, and nothing has happened but a series of those corybantic exercises on a gigantic scale which are carried on in the ordinary operations of the Salvation Army. There have been extensive sales of tickets for reserved seats in the detestably ugly iron building into which the public have been invited to enter to 'Save your souls' and to spend 'Two days with God.' Evidently an enormous amount of money has been spent in preparations for this huge picnic, and the money has to be raised to meet the expenses. But what purpose or object does it serve, religious or social, with which serious people of any mode of thinking can be in sympathy? The only object apparently has been deliberately to work up an artificial so-called religious enthusiasm, a debauch of nervous excitements which have no other end in view but that peculiar form of morbid gratification itself; and this must have for its effects the deterioration of the people who subject themselves to it. . . . The 'army' has not contributed one valuable idea in theology or church organization. It has only revived with additional degeneracies the emotional excesses of some sects of the Methodists and Ranters, which had almost disappeared among them with the growth of education and the sense of self-respect, when the Salvation Army began to debase the coinage of religious emotion and thought."

IS THERE A CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE?

DR. EDWARD S. HOLDEN, Sc.D., LL.D., writing in a leading scientific publication, discredits the popular idea that there has been, from early times, a state of warfare between religion and science, or even between science and theology. "It may be fairly said," he claims, "that up to the time of Galileo there never was, in any true sense, a conflict between religion and science." While admitting that the controversies of the nineteenth century "are, perhaps, of a different nature," Dr. Holden writes (in *The Popular Science Monthly*, August) as follows:

"During the earlier centuries there were endless warfares between one religion and another, between religion and heresy, between science and pseudo-science, but not between religion and science as such. Looking backward, we now discover that the science of the nineteenth century would have been in conflict with the theology of the thirteenth. But in the thirteenth century itself, and in every other century, the warfare was, in general, between religion and heresy—not science; between science and pseudo-science—not religion. The distinction is fundamental. It arises from the very constitution of man and the world he lives in. . . . . .

"The veritable conflict of the past has been between enlightenment and ignorance; between true religion (the residue left after countless onslaughts of heresy) and false; between true science (again, a residue) and pretended. The issue has been along the road that we call progress—the residue of insight and acquirement left to us after the experience of the ages. . . . . .

"Looking backward, then, over the centuries, we see perpetual conflict with ignorance, perpetual struggle in both the physical and the spiritual worlds; and specifically a struggle in one world between true and false science, in another between religion and the heresy of the time. If we survey the whole of history at a glance, we see that the science of one epoch has often been at variance with the religion of another; but we also see that in each and every age the conflict has been between things of one and the same kind; between religion and its opposite, between science and its opposite; and not in general between things so different in their nature as science and religion."

As illustrating Dr. Holden's argument more specifically, we quote the following paragraphs:

"The early fathers of the Christian Church took some one view, some another, of the shape of the earth. St. Augustine tolerated the scientific view, and said at the same time: 'What concern is it to me (as a theologian, he meant) whether the heavens as a sphere enclose the earth at the middle of the world, or overhang it on either side?' It was a matter of almost no concern to the Bishop of Hippo at that time, in that place, under those conditions. The mission of the church in the fifth century was to civilize the teeming millions of pagans and barbarians. It was a mighty task. It was performed. It required the entire energy of all churchmen. It was of infinitely small importance, then, whether the barbarians were crowded together on a flat or on a spherical earth. The entire indifference of churchmen, then and later, to purely scientific matters is a fact to be kept in mind. . . . . .

"That an erroneous scientific result had a bearing on theological matters was incidental, not essential. The wild disorder of Giordano Bruno's systems of cosmic infinities, notably his guess that the stars were worlds, filled the mind of Kepler with horror. He expressly says that he shuddered with horror at the thought.

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It was precisely these new infinities of worlds that the Roman inquisitors found to be heretical. They had, without knowing it, the support of the greatest Protestant astronomer. Kepler's horror for Bruno's ideas was no theological opposition. It was based on the best philosophy of the time. Like the Roman inquisitors, Kepler believed the universe to be finite. Can we wonder that the fugitive Dominican monk was tried and sentenced for heresy? Can we wonder that ideas from which the free-minded speculative Kepler recoiled were odious to a congregation of monks? . . . . .

"It is a pertinent fact that in the seventh century Isidore of Seville and in the eighth the Venerable Bede pronounced in favor of the earth's sphericity. After these two great doctors had spoken, it was allowable for any churchman to follow them. That many did not is an incident in the warfare with ignorance, not an attack of religion upon science; and this conclusion is a point to be emphasized. . . . . .

"Copernicus taught the heliocentric theory—that the planets revolved about the sun, as we know that they do. In 1616 his books were placed upon the index, there to remain 'until corrected.' The action of the Congregation of the Index was an incident in the distressing history of Galileo. It was not taken, however, until the congregation had consulted leading astronomers and had obtained their verdict that the heliocentric theory was without foundation. The pseudo-science of the Aristotelian professors (nearly all of whom were inimical to Galileo for personal as well as philosophical reasons) was opposed to the science of Copernicus. With this verdict in their minds it is not strange that the congregation should have proceeded against Galileo for heresy."

Dr. Holden claims that these cases are typical, and that nearly every recorded instance of "conflict" can be reduced to one or another of them. "All are explicable as conflicts primarily with ignorance—and in that way alone."

THE POPE AND CHURCH MUSIC—A ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTEST.

MR. RICHARD BAGOT, a well-known English novelist and writer on political topics, and himself a member of the Roman Catholic Church, has given publicity, through the pages of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, to the opinion that Pope Pius X. has "blundered both artistically and psychologically in banishing from the ritual of the church every school of sacred music save one which belongs to an age long since passed away." The Pope is quoted as having declared that no amount of opposition to his recent edict concerning ecclesiastical music (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 12 and June 11, 1904) would cause him to abandon or even modify its tenor. This papal decree has already called forth guarded expressions of dissatisfaction both in Europe and in America, but no such frank criticism as Mr. Bagot's, which is remarkable as coming from within the Roman Catholic fold, has previously appeared. Says Mr. Bagot:

"We have elsewhere drawn attention to that return to the spirit of early medievalism—or, as we might say with more truth, to the darker ages immediately preceding the medieval—which has been so remarkable a feature of the internal policy of the Vatican during the last quarter of a century.

"Under Pope Leo XIII. Roman Catholicism was once more subjected to the narrow and retrograde influences of the Thomist philosophy, from which it had gradually been emancipating itself under that irresistible pressure of modern thought which, albeit slowly and silently, makes itself felt even within the walls of the Vatican.

"Leo XIII., however, tho he certainly did nothing to encourage the arts, and bequeathed to posterity as a specimen of his artistic taste the monstrous internal decorations of St. John Lateran, never attempted to interfere with their legitimate use as an aid to devotion. It has been reserved to his successor, Pius X., to transfer a retrograde policy from the domain of theological philosophy into that of the highest and the most spiritual of all the arts."

The Gregorian chant, in Mr. Bagot's opinion, is typical of the sacristy; it has little appeal except to the clerical temperament. "It never has been, and it never can be, a form of music which evokes answering chords in the hearts of the vast majority of the laity."

Of the Pope's alleged artistic blunder, Mr. Bagot writes in part as follows:

"By a few strokes of the pen, and largely, if report be true, by the influence of a priestly composer, whose music, when not a plagiarism from other and greater geniuses, is intolerably insipid and monotonous; by the individual taste of a pontiff who can assuredly have had no opportunity of hearing the music his edict condemns, and whose antecedents, we may suspect, would scarcely allow him to appreciate if he did hear it, the most lofty inspirations of the greatest masters of music are denied to the faithful. They can not again be heard in surroundings to emphasize the sanctity and solemnity of which they were specially composed. We confess to a feeling of amazement at the superficial—we had almost said ignorant—treatment to which the most divine of the arts has been subjected by the authorities of that church which has hitherto recognized to the full the importance of stimulating religious fervor through an appeal to the senses. We can not but regret an edict which practically divorces religion from its highest earthly coadjutor."

Of the psychological blunder which Mr. Bagot detects in the Pope's attitude on the subject of church music, we read:

"The recent edict absolutely ignores the fact that the art of music, and especially that branch of it devoted to sacred things, has consistently adapted itself to the mental and spiritual requirements of successive generations. As Leo XIII. forced upon Roman Catholic Christendom of the twentieth century the theological philosophy of the thirteenth century, so Pius X. and his advisers have determined to limit the faithful, in that divine art which has ever been the handmaiden to religious devotion, to the narrow and gloomy expression which satisfied the needs of the sixth century. We contend that such a limitation is not only an offense against art, but also a psychological error. . . . . .

"The love of melody is strong in all nationalities and in all classes; and, in the lower classes especially, mere harmony will scarcely supply its place. We venture to say that a simple melody, however indifferently rendered, will appeal to the sense of the majority of laymen with greater directness than any harmony will do; and we have yet to learn that the senses are not very important factors in any form of religious worship. That the senses may be appealed to in different ways is indubitable; but we submit that, so far as an appeal through music is concerned, the Gregorian music, owing to its monotony and lack of melody, is fitted to appeal to the clerical rather than the lay elements of a congregation. For this reason we believe Pope Pius X. to have made a psychological mistake."

To quote further from Mr. Bagot's protest:

"We submit that Pope Pius X., in his determination to banish from Roman Catholic worship all but a form of music which may be described as archaic, has forgotten that, tho the Vatican may still cling to the traditions and breathe the mental atmosphere of the early Middle Ages, the great mass of Roman Catholic laity of all nationalities prefers the atmosphere of the twentieth century.

"We would submit, moreover, that nothing but ignorance of the great masters of sacred music, of their aims and scope, of the psychological power they wield (an ignorance that is lamentable, but not surprising to those who are acquainted with the musical methods of ecclesiastical Rome), can account for, or excuse from an artistic point of view, this deplorable edict."

Mr. Bagot goes on to speak of the large number of Protestants in London who have been attracted to such Roman Catholic churches as the Brompton Oratory by the magnificent music to be heard there; and he declares himself confident that "when it is once generally realized that the beautiful and varied music formerly to be heard is a thing of the past, there will be fewer converts to Rome, and more converts to ritualism." He regards the papal edict as "the grand opportunity for the Ritualistic party in the Anglican Church."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND ON OUR PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ASSUMING that London press comment is a trustworthy guide to the state of British opinion, it seems clear that Roosevelt will carry England next November by a very large majority. *The St. James's Gazette* (London), *The Outlook* (London), and the Manchester *Guardian* are predicting that Roosevelt will carry the United States too; but the London *Spectator*, profoundly impressed by the President as a combination of the impulsive Hotspur and the subtle Machiavelli, sorrowfully concedes that he may not succeed himself. Yet this same British weekly was, not long ago, confident of Roosevelt's election. "It is recognized on all hands," it now declares, "that the contest, which it was previously supposed would be a 'walk-over,' will be a very serious one." Here is the London organ's idea of how the result of the election may affect the interests of England:

"If Englishmen were to think only of the interests of their own country, they would probably desire the success of the Democratic candidate at the Presidential election. Neither party in the United States is now unfriendly to this country, and whether the President is a Republican or a Democrat, he is certain to maintain the tradition of good-will which inspires the Government at Washington as fully as it does that at Westminster. But tho the good terms on which the United States and the British Empire now find themselves are not likely to be jeopardized whichever way the election goes, a selfish and narrow view of our interests would no doubt indicate a Democratic victory as desirable. If the Democratic party wins, a veto will almost certainly be placed on American expansion, and on the development of an American oversea empire. Again, a Democratic victory will mean a small, as contrasted with a great, navy. The Democrats are opposed to the development of American sea-power, and declare that they have no use for a navy larger than that required to defend their own shores. Now, tho there is no fear that the American navy, even if it becomes the second or third biggest navy in the world, as the active section of the Republican party desire to make it, will ever be used against Britain, it must be admitted that its existence will to some extent derogate from the supremacy of our fleet, and make our command of the sea less absolute. While the Americans have only a small navy, they can not claim the right to be heard in distant waters which they could claim if their navy were of large proportions."

But this commentator is convinced that "the majority of Englishmen will be influenced by no such consideration," preferring magnanimously instead "the victory of the candidate who, rightly or wrongly, they believe will serve his country best." Such reasoning is an abomination to *The Saturday Review* (London), the sarcastic exponent of anti-American ideas, and wedded to the theory that our political atmosphere reeks with the sputation of the shifty and the corrupt. "So far, then, as British interests are concerned," it believes, "they do not really come into the question, and we may watch the struggle with an impartial eye, for we have no reason to anticipate favors from any one." It affords this peep at Rooseveltian world-politics:

"Nothing could be more evident to any fair-minded man, who does not merely want to serve his own views, than that President Roosevelt's régime has been no more pro-English than any other. In fact, in one case at least we have had serious grounds for complaint in the way he treated us over a friendly arrangement. His appointment of two notorious partizans to arbitrate in the Alaskan boundary case hardly justifies the theory of his Anglo-Saxon leanings. Any one who is in the slightest degree acquainted with the President's views is well aware that all his sympathies are with the pure 'Americanismus' of the most orthodox rather than with the cosmopolitan sentiment which invades certain circles both in the States and the Old World. He is also far more likely to be a consistent supporter of Monroeism than any possible Democratic successor, tho it would be erroneous to expect any real change in American foreign policy even if the blameless Parker or any other Democratic nominee sits in the seat of Washington."

Those serious and solid London organs which impart their mature opinions in "leaders" of length and wisdom—altho George Meredith notes that the "leader" has lost quality in England of late—cautiously refrain from predicting who will win next November. Neither the London *Standard* nor the London *Times* ventures a word of prophecy. The latter, however, has its word of praise for the Parker telegram to the national Democratic convention:

"By a single act of that courage which is so often the truest political wisdom, Justice Parker has placed himself among the most striking individualities in the public life of the Union. Confronted with an embarrassing situation, he has done, we venture to think, exactly what his future antagonist would have chosen to do. President Roosevelt's unflinching strength and singleness of purpose are known to all the world. But it was not known that the rival party also possessed a Roosevelt, or something like one. Amid the heat and turmoil of a political convention, in circumstances which all pointed to compromise or acquiescence, at a moment when candor imperiled his whole future career, Justice Parker has not been afraid to speak out. He has made his own terms and dominated the party machine. He goes into the contest incomparably strengthened, and the effect of his action will be felt all through the Democratic ranks."

"Whichever side is victorious," concludes this imperial Briton, "the Presidency will be filled by a statesman of courage, candor, and high principle." The Manchester *Guardian* evidently has its doubts, tho, and it even refers to Judge Parker's telegram as "a political maneuver very artfully brought off between himself and Mr. Hill." "As yet," it is free to confess, "we can not seriously persuade oursélves that Mr. Parker is likely to replace Mr. Roosevelt." No greater confidence in Judge Parker's chances is professed by the London *News*, the Liberal organ, to which all imperialism is a stench in the nostrils and which refers to the Democratic candidate as "this quiet New York lawyer":

"Mr. Parker is of sound Presidential timber. He can 'swing' the entire Democratic vote. He, if any Democrat, can carry New York State, always one of those leading strategic positions round which the fight rages most hotly. His soundness on the gold standard renders 'silverism' even deader than it was before. His 'platform' promises legislation in mitigation of the evils of trusts and of the crushing tariff that fosters them. Mr. Roosevelt, as we have said before, looks like winning; but if any man can make head against his tremendous popularity it is Mr. Parker, backed by the widespread feeling against the Republican tenderness to the great monopolies."

The lack of vividness which they think they detect in Judge Parker's personality has a certain effect upon English estimates of the man. "Besides being a judge," explains *The St. James's Gazette*, "Judge Parker is a quiet, worthy, and respected gentleman, who takes an interest in farming, who heard the news of his nomination while taking a morning dip in the Hudson, and who has not expressed a political opinion for some twenty years." But the London *Standard* is decidedly more partial to the candidate and makes him even heroic:

"An able lawyer and a good judge, Mr. Parker has played an honorable part in politics. No more than his Republican rival will he submit himself to the dictation of the wire-pullers, or palter with his conscience. His unhesitating profession of faith in honest money and financial morality will do him nothing but good with reflecting Democrats. It may possibly alienate some of the Southern and Western members of the party, who are not yet weaned from the delusions of 1896, and still cherish a vague notion that you can make a pint pot hold more by calling it a quart. The breach between the gold and silver Democrats may not yet be healed. But, on the whole, the party is likely to gain by having an 'authorized program' which speaks of moderation and conservatism, for the American people are a little tired of adventure, and unrest, and disturbing experiments. The imperialistic wave

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GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

He, say court gossips, leads a grand-ducal faction that has fallen into disgrace with the Czar.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

He seems to be particularly odious to Russian refugees, for their organs denounce him constantly. His office is that of high admiral.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH.

Alluded to as "the military confidant of the Czar," whose grand-uncle he is.

GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVITCH.

"The alter ego" of the Czar, his party being in the ascendant.

GRAND DUKE PAUL.

Uncle to the Czar and but eight years his senior.

A QUINTETTE OF RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

has ebbed, and the industrial inflation artificially fostered by unscrupulous financial enterprise has lost something of its buoyancy. A period of steady reconstruction would suit the country better than violent attacks on any interest at home, or hazardous entanglements abroad. These conditions are admitted by the managers of both parties, and there is not much to choose between the platforms of Chicago and St. Louis."

THE ANTIPATHY BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE new treaty which pledges Germany and Great Britain to settle outstanding controversies in an amicable manner is not binding upon the press of those great Powers. In fact, it has occasioned a mutual dispute as to whether the Germans hate the English or the English hate the Germans. "In Germany," concedes the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin), "the English are not loved exactly, but in England the Germans are positively hated." The London *Mail*, gratified at Anglo-French friendship, asserts that "in the case of Germany, unhappily, there is no indication whatever of such an amicable disposition," referring, in support of this claim, to "the remarkable work from the pen of a German officer" which is selling "by thousands" in Germany. "It is a work which deals with the defeat and destruction of England by a coalition in which Germany plays the leading part." "A very unfriendly feeling for Germany prevails permanently in a large portion of the English press," laments the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "and we can not disguise the fact that this feeling corresponds to what exists among a large part of the people." "It will be no barrier to Germany," declares the Edinburgh *Scotsman* of the new treaty, "should the rulers and the people of that great empire take it into their heads to destroy the British fleet and annex the British colonies." The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) wonders when "Germanophobia will cease to rage in England," to which the Manchester *Guardian* replies that "English Germanophobia and German Anglophobia" both "spring from forces too manifold and lying too deep to be radically affected by an agreement of this slight description."

But nothing has more aggravated the German press than the London *Mail's* intimation that "tangible indication that Germans repent of their past attitude" would be "a reduction in the German naval expenditure." "It would be out of the question," says the *Preussische Zeitung*. "As matters stand, Germany has no occasion to consider others. She might rather expect others to consider her." "England is beginning to entertain a respect for our navy," thinks the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, "and she hopes she can convince us that she loves peace so much that we shall stop adding to our armaments. . . . The general coolness of the welcome given the arbitration treaty proves that German diplomacy will not be enticed in this direction any further on ice." "The only real value of such documents is that they contain the expression of an ideal," admits the London *Morning Post*. "They may be described in the terms of the old definition of hypocrisy as a part of the homage which vice pays to virtue." "Let the same be said here as is written in the Book of Revelation," agrees the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, "'and it was in my mouth sweet as honey; and as soon as I had eaten it my belly was made bitter.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE CZAR BY AN EXALTED RUSSIAN BUREAUCRAT.

THE Russian bureaucracy has found an open champion in one of its own members; but he vindicates Muscovite officialdom by an indictment of the Czar—an indictment more personal and more vehement than any yet supplied by the refugees who favor London dailies like *The News* with their denunciations of Nicholas II. The bureaucrat's article, which is given to the world by the current *Quarterly Review* (London), under a prudent anonymity, is vouched for by the British periodical as the production of a Russian official in high position. "The fact that the article appears in *The Quarterly Review* is evidence that the writer is a responsible person," says the London *Times*, itself impressed by the unexpected revelations. One of these revelations is that the autocracy of the Czar is a real thing. Nicholas II. practises a blind intolerance in the face of bureaucratic advice:

"A single word from the Czar would cause a profound change to come over the condition of the country and the sentiments of his people. The responsibility for his acts can not be laid upon the shoulders of his ministers, whose advice he refrains from seeking in the most dangerous crises of his reign. It was not his ministers who prompted him to break the promise he had given to evacuate Manchuria; they entreated him to keep it. It was not they who proposed that he should curtail the power for good still left to such institutions as the council of the empire, the committee of ministers, and the governing senate. It was not they who

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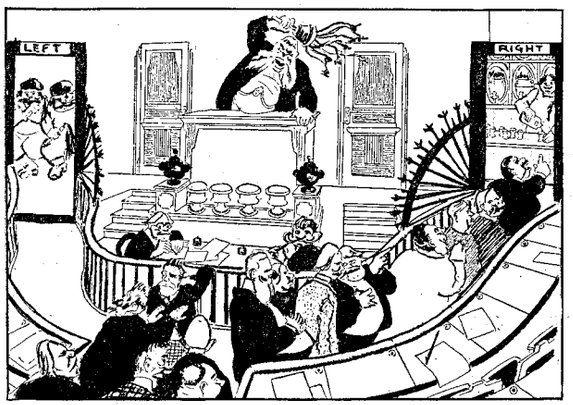
impelled him to make the monarchy ridiculous by seeking wisdom in the evocation of spirits and strength in the canonization of saints. It was not they who urged him to break up the Finnish nation by a series of iniquitous measures worthy of an Oriental despot of ancient Babylon or Persia. On the contrary, they assured him in clear and not always courtly phraseology that justice and statesmanship required him to stay his hand. It was not his official advisers who suggested that he should despoil the Armenian Church of its property and endowments, while leaving all other religious communities in the possession of theirs, and



A RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

"Those who vote for the government go to the right. Those who vote against it go to the left." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

should punish with bullets and cold steel the zealous members of that church who protested in the name of their religion and conscience. Almost all his ministers united for once in warning him that this was an act of wanton spoliation, and in conjuring him to abandon or modify his scheme. But, deaf to their arguments, he insisted on having his own way."

Yet we are not to suppose that the Czar's insistence on his own way renders him deaf to advice. Grand ducal advice is welcome to him. "Perhaps the most influential of all is the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, who has for a considerable time been the *alter ego* of his Majesty." As for the other grand dukes, "they paint their plans in the hues of his own dreams, present him with motives which appeal to his prejudices and always open their attacks by gross flattery. They are consequently more than a match for poor 'Nickie,' as they call him; and their influence over him is pernicious." The Czar's methods of conducting the business of empire are in keeping:

"He is ever struggling with phantoms, fighting with windmills, conversing with saints, or consulting the spirits of the dead. But of the means at hand for helping his people or letting them help themselves he never avails himself. Books he has long ago ceased to read, and sound advice he is incapable of listening to. His ministers he receives with great formality and dismisses with haughty condescension. They are often kept in the dark about matters which it behooves them to know thoroughly and early. Thus, shortly after the present war had begun, a number of dignitaries and officials gathered round General Kuropatkin one day and asked him how things were going on. With a malicious twinkle in his eye the War Minister replied: 'Like yourselves, I know only what is published. The war is Alexeieff's business, not mine.' When three ministers implored the Czar to evacuate Manchuria and safeguard the peace of the world, he answered: 'I shall keep the peace and my own counsel as well.' To one of the grand dukes who, on the day before the rupture with Japan, vaguely hinted at the possibility of war, the Emperor said: 'Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end.'"

The anonymous bureaucrat would seem to have access to state documents of a more or less secret character, and that he has made use of his opportunities may be inferred from this:

"In his study he [the Czar] is generally busy signing replies to addresses of loyalty, or writing comments on the various reports presented by ministers, governors, and other officials. He is encouraged by his courtiers to believe that all these replies and comments are priceless; for even such trivial remarks as 'I am very glad,' 'God grant it may be so,' are published in large type in the newspaper, glazed over in the manuscript, and carefully preserved in the archives like the relics of a saint. But the most interesting are never published; and of these there is a choice collection. Here is one. A report of the negotiations respecting the war-ship *Manchur* was recently laid before him by Count Lamsdorff. The tenor of it was that the Chinese authorities had summoned the *Manchur* to quit the neutral harbor of Shanghai at the repeated and urgent request of the Japanese consul there. On the margin of that report his Majesty penned the memorable words: 'The Japanese consul is a scoundrel.'"

A recent Russian official sensation, the fall of the great Finance Minister, M. de Witte, altho that statesman seems latterly to be creeping back into a modified kind of favor, is ascribed to sheer inability to play the fawning sycophant:

"He not only spoke freely to Nicholas II., but refused to change his opinion in accordance with the Emperor's desires. He also declined to dupe the foreign Powers. 'Your Majesty pledged your word to evacuate Manchuria, and the world believed you. Russia will now lose all credit, and perhaps not even gain Manchuria, if it please your Majesty to break that pledge. War also will follow, and we sorely need peace. Besides, Manchuria is useless to us. Therefore I can not be a party to this policy.' Thus plainly spoke the Finance Minister, heedless of courtly phraseology. 'Witte is a haughty dictator, who gives himself the air of an Emperor.' So spoke the courtiers among themselves and to his Majesty through the grand dukes. And the autocrat, wrathful that a subject should oppose his wishes and refuse to cooperate with him in professing to work for peace while provoking war, dismissed him."

THE VATICAN FORCES THE HAND OF FRANCE.

PRECISELY how many bishops and archbishops within the territories of the eldest daughter of the church are now excommunicated has become as exciting a riddle to the French press as was ever, among the Liliputians, the disputation regarding the most eligible extremity at which to break an egg. The anti-papal *Action* (Paris), diffusing its indignation in large and bold type, defies "all Vatican rags"—meaning the clerical press—to deny that some six or a dozen prelates have been told on behalf of the Pope that they are—at least technically—outside the Roman communion. These excommunicated prelates, it observes furthermore, are far from partial to religious orders. But the *Osservatore Romano*, inspired by the Vatican Secretary of State, refers pointedly to "childish insinuations in the anti-Catholic press," and denies that the Pope has any thought of "reprisals."

Altho some weeks have passed since the first hint of this latest phase in the "fight to a finish" between Rome and the republic, the facts in the case are still hotly disputed. It would appear that from two to eight bishops were told by the Vatican to repair to Rome or resign, while the French Government forbade them to do either. Premier Combes refers to the Concordat, the pact between church and state, as his authority for this defiance of Rome. The Manchester *Guardian*, believing that the Vatican foresaw what Combes would do, argues that the Pope wished to force the hand of the anticlerical government. "It is a question of strategy," and the Vatican prefers separation of church and state to the present situation. "That the Church of Rome is preparing for a great effort is certain," the object of this great effort being to save the religious orders even at the eleventh hour. The anticlerical *Action* thinks this sound reasoning, and it assures us that every prelate now under a cloud has incurred the suspicion of some religious order:

"The papacy, convinced that the peril incurred by the religious orders is becoming deadly to those orders, dangerous to the church

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itself, seems resolved to precipitate events and to take heroic measures.

"In no other way can we interpret the threat of deposition addressed to those among the French bishops who, adhering to the republic, imbued with Gallican traditions, have thought it right, in the matter of the religious orders, to maintain an attitude of loyal republicanism and of prudent reserve.

"By this act of provocation Rome replies to the trip of M. Loubet to Rome, to the expulsion of the unauthorized religious orders, to the suppression of teaching by the religious orders, to the firm determination of M. Combes himself to choose, without interference, from among the clergy of France the bishops intended for papal investiture.

"On the other hand, Rome seems to have become aware that the separation of church and state, effected by a mature and well-considered act of the French parliament, would provoke no popular resistance in the country, and that the measure of transition to be adopted would enable even those parts of the republic most accustomed to the old Catholic tradition to grow accustomed to the separation and ultimately to accept it. Rome also knows that in a democratic country a system of separation and of rational and lay education would mean in a short time the death of faith, the emancipation of a whole people.

"Against such a fatal and foreseen course of events Rome means to try new tactics."

These anticlerical asseverations, and many more which could be reproduced from the *Radical*, *Humanité*, *Lanterne*, and *Aurore*, (Paris), leave more or less out of sight two points which are insisted upon in clerical organs like the *Gaulois* and *Croix*. The first of these points is that the Vatican disregards neither the letter nor the spirit of the Concordat when it investigates charges of a grave nature against prelates, involving, not their political opinions, but their moral character. The second point is that the religious orders are in no way involved in the action which the Pope means to take against the particular bishops whose alleged shortcomings have led to this crisis. One of the prelates, for instance, has been suspected of membership in a lodge of Free Masons and another is said to entertain views of a wholly impossible kind concerning the divinity of Christ. The Vatican's determination not to tolerate episcopal irregularities, we are also assured, was manifested when it caused the retirement of an Austrian prelate whose financial transactions led to some scandal in his diocese. That the state of the French episcopacy is unsatisfactory from a moral point of view has been hinted by a Roman Catholic prelate in the *Revue du Monde Catholique*:

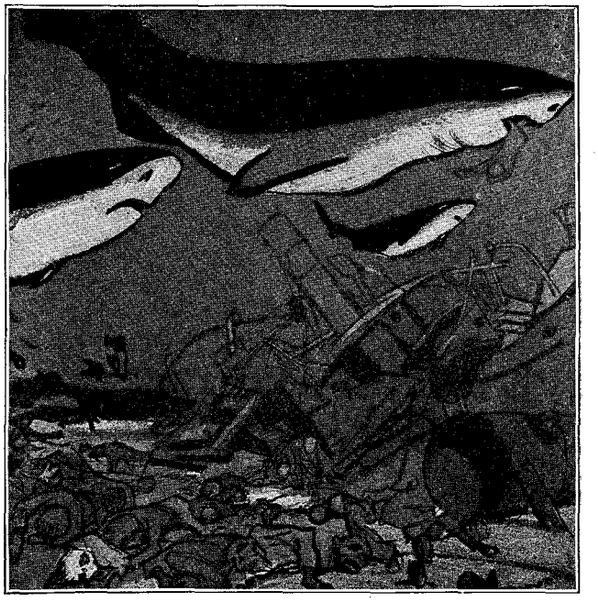
"There are some dozen bishops—one hardly knows how to put the matter. When Hildebrand had been brought to Rome by St. Leo IX. and named legate, he visited in turn all the provinces of Christendom. In each country he held two or three synods. He summoned all the bishops accused of simony, of concubinage, or of faithlessness, and called upon them to clear themselves. If they were innocent, he loudly proclaimed their virtue. If they were guilty in some respects, he suspended them from their office according to the gravity of the offense. But when he found criminals infected with the pest of the age, he deposed them. One is tempted to believe in the present necessity of a similar mission, not because of any belief in numerous and fearful instances of guilt, but because there are so many suspicions in France. It is necessary that investigation be made and that justice be done."

Now, any attempt on the part of the Vatican to bring accused prelates to book, according to the *Gaulois*, immediately precipitates a clash with the ministry. The clerical daily gives, as an instance, the case of one bishop whose mode of life so scandalized the students in his ecclesiastical seminary that they complained to Rome, refused to receive ordination at his hands, and left the diocesan training-school. Thereupon the Minister of War notified these young men that if they did not return to the seminary forthwith they would all be impressed into the army as conscripts. "Sincere Catholics can not but be saddened by all this," comments the *Gaulois*. It also remarks:

"An eminent personage, who is authority for the story, says the German Emperor declared to him, shortly before the death of Leo XIII.: 'There still remains to you Catholics a great source of strength in the world. That strength is the papacy.' William II. would not say that to-day, and no doubt in his heart he is devoutly thankful to M. Combes, whose policy of uncompromising religious persecution must inevitably wear out the patience of Leo's successor. 'There is nothing to be done with France,' said the cardinals to whom the Pope pays more and more heed, when in conversation with him recently. 'There is no hope for France,' said a prelate the other day, and he had had, the week before, a long conversation with the holy father. Pius X. will not let himself be turned aside from his duty by considerations relating exclusively to French interests. He has no other concern than the general interests of the church. . . . 'My duty,' he said, 'is to give good bishops to France. Better no bishops at all than inadequate bishops.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUTFLANKING KUROPATKIN WITH THREE ARMIES.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN does not seem to know when he is outflanked, and a decided advantage over him is consequently enjoyed by the military experts of the London *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*, who now refer to him in terms calculated to gratify Admiral Alexeieff. That foe of everything Japanese is so thoroughly disgusted with Kuropatkin, it seems from the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, as to make his comments upon Russian strategy almost indistinguishable from those of London dailies. The admiral sulks like Achilles; not in a tent, to be sure, but in the splendor of his private car outside Mukden, flowers having been planted about the structure, while a special roof wards off the rain. "The viceroy countermands military orders," declares the Berlin daily, "and detains reinforcements." He has much to criticize, thinks the Paris *Journal*, since the troops do not know how to handle the quick-firing guns. "Even an outsider can see that what is wanted is stronger artillery and gunners who have been better trained. The cavalry is too plentiful, being often useless in this mountainous region and there is lack of guns and infantry."



AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE SHARKS—"How good of those people above to send us a full meal."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

And with the goddess of discord thus raging in his rear, Kuropatkin beholds the god of war scowling sternly in front. It seems very odd to the London *Times* that he fails to fall back beyond Liao-Yang, while the impression of the London *Standard* is of "a thoroughly well-handled rearguard holding each position just long enough to compel the enemy to show his forces, but never delaying sufficiently to risk the demoralization of a forced retreat."

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Kuropatkin's relation to his enemy, these experts agree, is that of a star to a neighboring crescent. The tips of the crescent literally envelop him. Three Japanese armies form a semicircle around the Russians. And the London *Times* enjoys the situation hugely:

"These movements at the two extremities of the long front occupied by the Japanese are an amusing comment on the assurances with which we were so plentifully favored some days ago that the advent of the rains would inevitably arrest the progress of the victors and give the Russians time to bring up their long-delayed reinforcements from Europe. The Japanese know the climate of the country they are engaged in, as they know a good many other things. The rains may cause them trouble, but, as they hold the high grounds, from which the rains run off, and the Russians are in the plains, to which the rains from the high grounds run down, their enemies will probably suffer much more serious inconvenience from the wet season than they. In the quarter, however, where heavy fighting seems most likely to occur in the near future the rains have abated for the present. About New-Chwang the weather has improved, and all the latest news seems to show that those observers may be right who believe that a great battle will take place somewhere about Ta-shih-chiao. The fall of Kai-ping brings the Japanese second army within less than twenty miles of that junction between the Port Arthur railway and the New-Chwang branch, and the Japanese troops are so disposed round about it to the east and northeast as to make a retreat an extremely critical operation."

The temptation to pile on the agony is irresistible to the military expert of the London *Standard*:

"Since Sedan there has been nothing like the situation. A week ago we still believed that a concentration of the Russians between Liao-Yang and Mukden was quite feasible, and the evident rear-guard character of the fighting round Kai-ping rather confirmed the impression; but this last report from General Sakharoff seems to us to take away the last grounds of hope from the Russians, for the Japanese can now close in upon them."

Yet the London *Times* detects an occasional gleam of common sense athwart the black void of Russian strategy:

"There has been evidence for some time past that General Kuropatkin has recognized his inferiority to his enemy in mountain warfare, owing to his want of mountain artillery and to the inability of his mounted troops to do themselves justice in the difficult ground. He apparently desires, and very naturally, to fight on ground of his own choosing if he has to fight at all, and to select a battle-field where such elements of superiority as he possesses may be employed to the best advantage."

Wherever Kuropatkin elects to fight, if he elects at all, he can not dispose of more than 175,000 fighting men at the outside, says the London *Standard*, which, however, puts his main field body at perhaps 90,000 men, besides detachments "on wild-goose chases." It is inclined to accept a St. Petersburg story, which runs:

"General Kuropatkin still possesses the confidence of the Emperor, as he has that of the army. But his army is daily receiving reinforcements, and its two extremities are camped at a very long distance from the headquarters. On the other hand, the mobility of the Japanese army, the tactics of their leaders, and the division of their forces into three armies, commanded by Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu, have convinced the Russian war administration that it is absolutely necessary to form two Russian armies, acting in the Far East, each under completely independent command."

Russia gives Nodzu and Oku combined 145,000 men and Kuroki 105,000—which estimate is "ridiculous," thinks the London *Times*. The rains, it feels confident, are to be as pro-Japanese hereafter as they have been heretofore. "The water at least runs away from the Japanese positions." Nevertheless, the fondness with which British experts advise outflanked Russia to bid a long farewell to all her military greatness in the Far East is offset by the fervor of French enthusiasm over "Kuropatkin's Napoleonic triumphs"—the phrase is that of the Paris *Figaro*. The optimistic pro-Russian French view of the strategical situation, as distinguished from the optimistic pro-Japanese British view, will be detailed in a forthcoming issue.

THE BRITISH THEORY AND THE RUSSIAN THEORY OF CONTRABAND.

WITH rare unanimity the European press is proclaiming that the neutral's lot is not a happy one. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which may be assumed to convey the German official idea of this whole matter, volunteers an explanation. The rights of neutrals, as between two or more nations at war, it tells us, have never been defined in an authoritative sense. There is no international rule of contraband. "The liability of a vessel to the jurisdiction of a prize court and the regulation of judicial proceedings in prize court cases are, in view of the sovereign right of waging war, affairs which each state settles for itself." Deeming the ensuing chaos deplorable, international jurisconsults of renown have met and passed resolutions to that effect. Such resolutions remain as nugatory as a certain edict against a comet. Russia, for instance, does not classify contraband and apply different rules to each classification. Great Britain, on the other hand, draws distinctions. Her prize courts, thanks to her past prowess in pouncing upon neutrals, have evolved a long line of decisions which, she thinks, the world would be the better for accepting.

The notion that Great Britain should enact the contraband law of mankind is, to the anti-English *Hamburger Nachrichten*, overpowering. But it is not surprised at such "presumption." The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), having in mind seizures preceding the present inflammable stage of the contraband controversy, feels that "it is not England's business to supervise our operations." The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, with the freedom of a radical daily under no official inspiration, goes into the subject academically:

"So far as concerns the state of international law in its bearing upon the subjects of neutral Powers, it is undoubted that peaceful commerce, including peaceful commerce with the belligerents, may be continued. The fact of war, however, constitutes a twofold source of limitation upon commerce. There is the practical fact that the outbreak of war has unavoidable consequences upon commerce in general, particular branches of trade being more especially affected. Every belligerent seeks to do as much damage as possible to the commerce of the foe. There is also the legal phase of the subject to be taken into account, since the unrestricted continuation of commerce by neutrals entails conflict between the recognized prnciples of international usage in time of war and the interests of the belligerents. International law in our time seeks to find means of avoiding such collision. It seeks to attain this end by imposing just restrictions upon neutral commerce, restrictions dictated by the interests of the belligerents."

The fiercest dispute, we are informed, is over the distinction between conditional contraband and absolute contraband. Continental European diplomatists agree with such writers on international law as Wiegener, who argues that it is impossible to devise any classification of contraband upon which all the Powers can agree in every case. Each new war would thus give rise to its own classes of contraband. Anglo-Saxon writers, like Hall and Wheaton, take an opposite view.

This opposite view is clearly in favor with British organs. They are urging it against Russia under the lead of the London *Times*, which says:

"There is, as is well known, a radical difference between our practise and that of some other countries; while we recognize two kinds, absolute and conditional contraband, they virtually recognize only one kind. Russia pursues a course which is at variance with her declarations in the past, and which it is difficult to justify. She recognizes only absolute contraband, but under that category are included many articles which might or might not be intended for belligerent operations. To these articles, whatever be their destination, she applies the same rules. To a system of this sort, which simplifies the problem by ignoring the plainest equities, there seems but one retort—'we shall not recognize it.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. II. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"Indian Outbreaks." — Daniel Buck, Mankato, Minn.

"The Essentials of Composition and Rhetoric."—A. Howry Espenshade. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Challoners." - E. F. Benson. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Historic Tales."—Charles Morris. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Poems." — Eugene Barry. (L. C. Page & Co., $1 net.)

"The Promoters." — William Hawley Smith. (Rand, McNally.)

"The Tariff, 1812-1896."—William McKinley. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Copyright Cases."—Compiled by Arthur S. Hamlin. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

What I Think of Keats.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

All overthumbed, dog-eared, and stained with grass,
All bleached with sun and time, and eloquent
Of afternoons in golden-houred Romance,
You turn them o'er, these comrade books of mine,
And idly ask me what I think of Keats.

Yet let me likewise idly question you
Round whom the clangor of the Market clings:
In Summer toward the murmurous close of June
Have you e'er walked some dusty meadow path
That faced the sun and quivered in the heat,
And as you brushed through grass and daisy-drift,
Found glowing on some sun-burnt little knoll
One deep, red, overripe wild-strawberry?—
The sweetest fruit beneath Canadian skies
And in that sun-bleached field the only touch
Of lustrous color to redeem the Spring,—
The flame-red passion of life's opulence
Grown overswest and soon ordained to death!

And have you ever caught up in your hand
That swollen globe of soft deliciousness?
You notice first the color, richly red;
And then the odor, strangely sweet and sharp,
And last of all, you crush its ruddy core
Against your lips, till color, taste, and scent
Might make your stained mouth stop to murmur:
"This
The very heart of Summer that I crush!"—
So poignant through its lusciousness it seems!

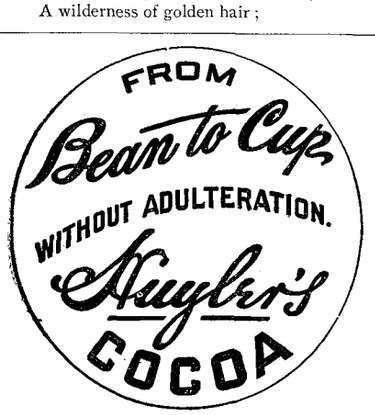
Then what's the need, Old Friend, of foolish words;
I've shown you now just what I think of Keats.

—*From The Reader Magazine.*

Love's Geography.

By W. M. CROCKER.

My kingdom is my Sweetheart's face,
And there the boundaries I trace:
Northward a peaceful forehead fair,
A wilderness of golden hair;



Summer Clearance Sale

ODD SIZES—REDUCED PRICES

ON THE FAMOUS

Ostermoor Mattress

Those of our readers who have done us the honor to visit our place of business when in New York know that we have probably one of the largest retail warerooms for the display of Mattresses and Brass and Iron Bedsteads that can be found in the country.

Specimen Mattresses were necessary on these bedsteads for exhibition purposes and naturally were the best we knew how to make. Summer time is clearing time and we have just taken account of stock and desire to get rid of these so that a fresh assortment may be put in our showrooms for the brisk Fall trade to come.

We have also a large lot of samples in odd sizes which we have submitted in the securing of large orders for Colleges, Hotels, Hospitals, Steamship Companies, Palatial Steam Yachts, and the Government Service (the Government has bought more than 50,000 Ostermoors) which as you may readily see would be of odd sizes for these diverse uses.

TRADE MARK

We have decided to offer them at the following schedule of prices—a great reduction—to get them out of the way at once. This extraordinary offer is confined exclusively to the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's Weekly, Literary Digest and Public Opinion.

Measure Your Bed—See Whether You Can Use One of These

These wareroom mattresses are in two parts—should cost 50 cents extra. Ticking: Mercerized French Art Twills; should cost $3.00 extra. *Standard* sizes.

		Regular	Sale Price
17	Mattresses 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	$18.50	$15.00
9	" 4 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in.	16 85	13 35
22	" 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	15.20	11.70
14	" 3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in	13.50	10.00
4	" 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	11 85	8.35

These wareroom mattresses, two parts, Satin finish ticking; should cost $2.00 extra. *Standard* size.

8	Mattresses 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	$17.00	$15.00
2	" 4 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in.	15.35	13 35
11	" 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	13 70	11 70
3	" 3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in	12 00	10.00
7	" 2 ft 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	11.35	8.35

Crib Mattresses, Satin finish ticking.

3	Mattresses 3 ft. wide, 5 ft. long	$10 50	$9.10
1	Mattress 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in	9.00	8.00

These wareroom mattresses, two parts, A.C.A. ticking, best plain old-fashioned blue and white. *Standard* size.

		Regular	Sale Price
20	Mattresses 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	$15.50	$14 00
19	" 4 ft. 6 ft. 3 in.	13.85	12.10
8	" 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in	12.20	10 90
2	" 3 ft. x 6 ft. 3 in.	10.50	9 00
11	" 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.	8.85	7.85

SAMPLE MATTRESSES—odd sizes—*various* tickings (state preference) in one and two parts, guaranteed superior material and workmanship.

4	Mattresses 5 ft. x 6 ft. 4 in.		$15.50
2	" 4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 2 in.		14.50
4	" 4 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 6 in		15.00
5	" 4 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 5 in.		14.50
12	" 3 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. 3 in.		12.50
7	" 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in.		11.50
1	Sofa " 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 4 in.		12.50
14	Mattresses 3 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.		9 00
10	" 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 10 in.		8 90
1	*Gymnasium mattress (one part)* 12 ft. x 15 ft.		98.00
8	Crib mattresses 3 ft. x 4 ft. 10 in.		10.00

NOTE: We also have about 45 mattresses of assorted sizes (some in one and some in two parts) between those listed above. Space prevents giving full list.

None of these Mattresses offered has ever been used, but some of them show slight signs of wear from exposure in our warerooms and from transportation to the offices of the Purchasing Agents of the Government, of Steamship Companies, etc. We guarantee every one to be in absolutely first-class condition in every way, and while the sizes of many are not quite standard, in most cases they come so near to the regular that they will answer every purpose. We cannot send them out on *regular* orders, because of the slight discrepancy in measurement.

First come, first served. No orders accepted after September 10th under this offer,

even if the entire lot is not sold. The filling is eight layers of OSTERMOOR sheets, all hand laid and enclosed within ticking entirely by hand sewing. The covering is either of our extra priced, dust-proof, Satin-finished Ticking in linen effects or of beautiful Mercerized French Art Twills, in effective and serviceable color combinations, and some in A. C. A. ticking—which is the best old-fashioned, plain blue and white ticking made. If you have a preference in color, state the same and we will try our best to meet it, *but cannot guarantee to do so.*

The mattresses are made up in the daintiest possible manner by the most expert of our specialists. *Our largest orders of last season were secured by the presentation of these samples*—they represent in the very highest degree the celebrated OSTERMOOR merit of excellence and are a rare bargain both in price and quality.

We pay transportation charges anywhere in the United States. No time for correspondence. First come, first served. Terms of sale: Cash in advance. None sent C.O.D. Mattress shipped same day check is received, if you are in time; if not your money will be returned.

NOTE:—Ostermoor Mattresses, regular stock, 6 ft. 3 in. long by 4 ft 6 in. wide, two parts, cost $15.50 each. They have four inch border, weigh 45 lbs., and are covered with A.C.A. Ticking. Our special satin finish ticking, $1.50 extra. If you wish to know more about the "Ostermoor," send your name on a postal card for our free book, "The Test of Time," whether you intend to purchase or not.

Regular Sizes and Prices

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.

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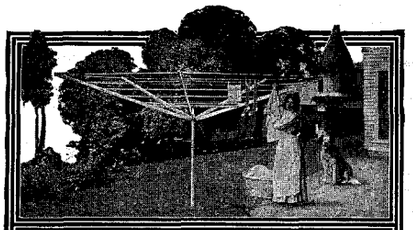

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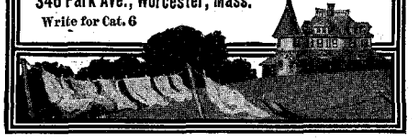

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Large Real Estate Company having an international business wants manager for branch office. References and small cash investment required. Position worth from $3,500 to $5,000 per year. Address, Wm. H. Beaver, Secretary, 7824 Adams Express Bldg, Chicago, Ill.

A rounded cheek to east and west,
Her little mouth the sunny south—
It is the south that I love best.

He eyes—twin sparkling lakes—
Hold stars by night—the sun by day,
While dimples in her cheek and chin—
Confusion to the traveler's way—
Are pitfalls Love, the rascal, makes—
And I have fallen in!

—*From The Criterion.*

Wanderlust.

By GERALD GOULD.

Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West the sea,
And East and West the wanderlust that will not let me be;
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say good-by!
For the seas call and the stars call, and oh, the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are,
But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star;
And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard,
For the river calls and the road calls, and oh, the call of a bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away;
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why,
You may put the blame on the stars and the sun and the white road and the sky!

—*From The London Spectator.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 25.—The Japanese, under General Oku, defeat the Russians five miles east of Tashi-Chiao; the Japanese outflank the Russians, forcing them to retire to Tashi-Chiao. The Russians evacuate New-Chwang. The Russian Vladivostok squadron sinks the British steamship *Knight Commander*.

July 26.—The Russian forces, under Generals Zaronbaieff, Stakelberg, and Samsonoff, are driven from Tashi-Chiao after a long and hotly contested battle, and forced to retreat to Hai-Cheng, Japanese troops take possession of New-Chwang. The Vladivostok squadron, cruising off the coast of Japan, seizes another British steamship, the *Chalcas*, from Tacoma, and the P. and O. steamer *Formosa* is seized by the Russian volunteer steamship *Smolensk* in the Red Sea. Great Britain, it is said, will demand full compensation for the sinking of the *Knight Commander*.

July 27.—Great Britain threatens Russia with war unless demands growing out of the sinking of the *Knight Commander* are promptly granted; the demands include indemnity, an apology to Great Britain, a salute to the English flag, and a guarantee of no similar occurrence in the future. The British steamship *Malacca* and two others, captured in the Red Sea, are released. The Japanese armies are declared to be on the point of forming a junction for a final decisive battle, between Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng. Official re-

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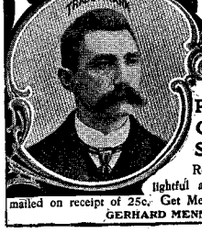

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ports from Generals Oku and Kuropatkin give details of the taking of Tashi-Chiao.

July 28.—M. Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, is assassinated in St. Petersburg, being killed by a bomb as he was on his way to make his weekly report to the Czar. Russia promises to make reparation for the capture of merchant vessels.

July 29.—Refugees arriving at Che-Foo report that a general assault upon Port Arthur, with heavy bombardment from land and sea, has been in progress for three days.

July 30.—General Oku's troops are reported engaged in stubborn battle with defenders of Hai-Cheng, at a point about eight miles south of that place.

The rumor that Port Arthur has fallen is officially denied.

July 31.—Chinese reports of the situation at Port Arthur state that the forts on Golden Hill alone remain in possession of the Russians. General Sakharoff, on the other hand, reports no change in the Russian main positions, tho the Japanese are concentrating on the southern front.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 25.—Venezuela attaches the property of the Bermudez Asphalt Company to enforce the payment of a claim of $9,650,000.

Frances demands of China the punishment of the murderers of Catholic priests in Hupee Province, and the surrender of other priests held as prisoners.

July 26.—Natives of Tripoli attack the Italian consulate and an Italian war-ship lands troops with guns.

July 29.—Great Britain receives from Russia a protest against the Government's alleged failure to prevent shipments of contraband to Japan.

July 31.—The text of the French note severing relations with the Vatican is made public. Monsignor Lorenzelli, the Papal Nuncio, leaves Paris for Rome.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 25.—Senator Millard, of Nebraska, declares that the West would like to see Elihu Root nominated for governor of New York.

July 26.—Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, is elected chairman of the Democratic national committee.

July 27.—President Roosevelt is notified officially of his nomination by the Chicago convention

Charles F. Murphy and members of the Democratic national committee visit Judge Parker at Esopus.

It is said that William F. Sheehan is to be chairman of the Democratic national executive committee, with August Belmont as an associate.

July 29.—Mayor McClellan visits Judge Parker at Esopus.

July 30.—President Roosevelt holds conferences with a number of Republican leaders.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 25.—All the allied trades in the meat-packing industry, except the teamsters and stationary engineers, join the butchers' strike in Chicago and other packing-centers.

Inspector Lundberg, who passed the *General Slocum*, is dropped from the Government's service.

A strike of about 30,000 operatives close eighty-one mills in Fall River, Mass.

July 26.—Rioting breaks out in the Chicago meat strike.

July 27.—The Chicago packers refuse to enter into negotiations with the strikers for a settlement of the trouble.

July 28.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington, to remain two or three weeks.

Controller Tracewell of the Treasury decides that the Panama canal zone is not a part of the

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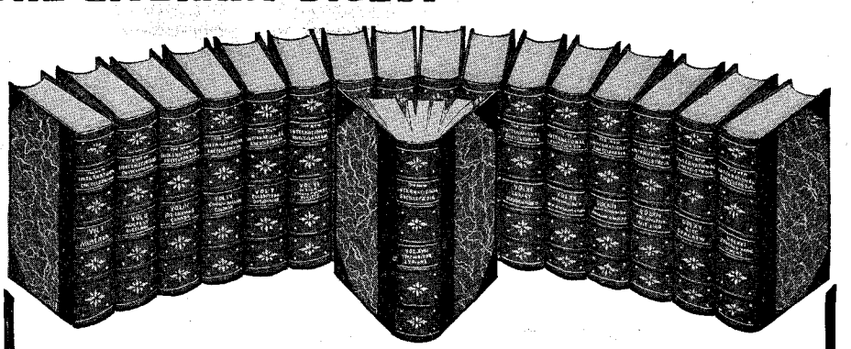

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United States, but is under the sole control of the President until Congress provides a form of government for the strip.

July 29. New York butchers are ordered on strike, the order to take effect on Sunday. Riots occur in the Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City yards.

July 31.—The third annual Old Home week opens in Massachusetts.

CHESS.

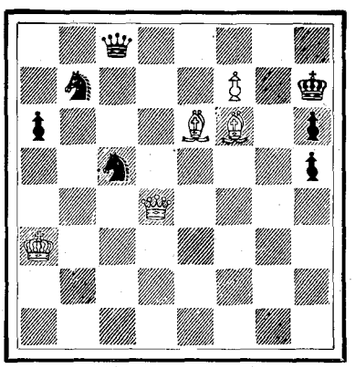
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 960.

By DR. PALKOSKA.

First Prize *Tidskrift* for *Schaack*.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

2q5; 1s3P1k; p3BB1p; 2s4p; 3Q4; K7; 8; 8.

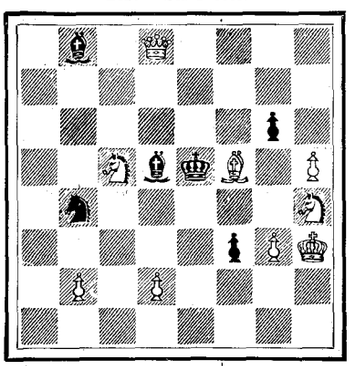
White mates in two moves.

Problem 961.

By G. CHOCHOLOUS.

First Prize *Wiener Mode*.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1b1Q4; 8; 6p1; 2SbkB1P; 1s5S; 5pPK; 1P1P4; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 952. Key-move: K—R 5.

No. 953.

1. Q—B 6 / P x Q	2. Kt—R 3 / P x Kt	3. R—Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / R x Kt	3. R—Kt 3, mate

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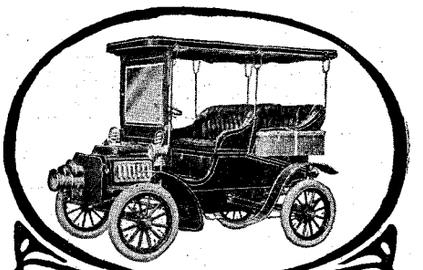

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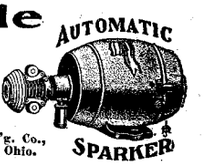

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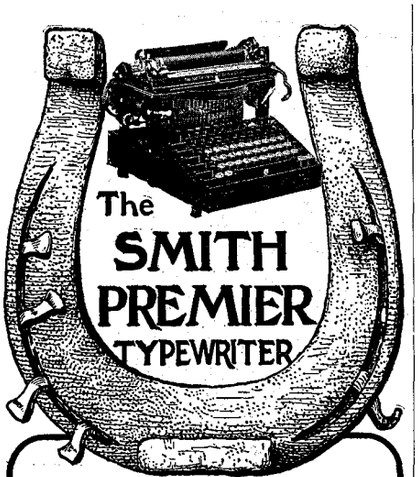

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	.....	R—R 2, mate
	R x B	3. ———
.....	Q—B sq	B—R 2, mate
1. ———	———	3. ———
R x B	R—Q R sq	
	.....	R—R 2, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	R—Q B sq	
.....	R x Kt P dis. ch	Q—Q B 3, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
R—Q B sq	R x B	

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The only answer to 1 B—Q 4 is 1 ..... / R—R 7, then if 2 R x Kt P ch / R—Kt 7 no mate; 2 B—R 7 / P—Kt 6 3 R x K P ch. / P—Kt 7.

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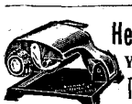

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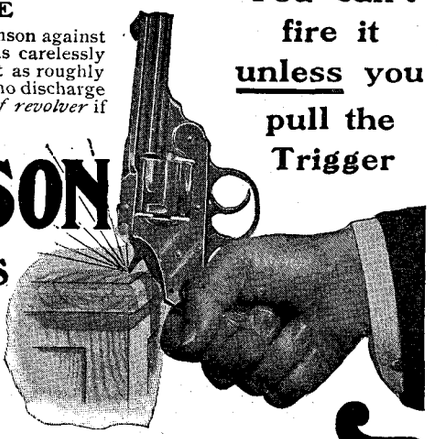

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"Subscriber," Fort DuPont, Del.—"Whomever" is the objective case of "whoever."

"Unitarian," New Orleans, La.—"(1) How can I distinguish clearly, without possibility of error, in the use of adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences: 'The moon looks down calmly and peacefully on the battle-field'; 'The moon looks calm and beautiful'? Please make the rule clear. (2) Is it correct to say '$12,000 to loan' or '$12,000 to lend'? Is not 'loan' a noun? Why use it as a verb in above?"

(1) An adjective is a word used to limit or qualify the application of a noun or a nominal phrase. Adjectives are of two kinds: (*a*) limiting adjectives; (*b*) qualifying adjectives. The limiting adjective defines or restricts the meaning of the noun; the qualifying adjective denotes some attribute of the object named by the noun. An adverb is a part of speech used to modify words expressing action and quality. It denotes the way or manner in which an action takes place, or the relations of place, time, manner, quality, and number, or an attribute of an attribute. Certain adverbs are merely particles and are indeclinable; others are not properly particles, but are capable of inflection to indicate degrees of comparison. Taken separately the two sentences given are correct, the word "looks" in the second sentence being taken as the equivalent in meaning of "appears." In distinguishing between adjective and adverb, if any phrase denoting manner can be substituted the adverb should be used. If some part of the verb "to be" can be employed as a connective, the adjective is required. For example: "The physician felt the pulse *carefully* (that is, in a careful manner, or with care), and observed that the patient's hand felt *cold* (that is, was cold to the touch)." Hence it is correct to say: "He feels *sad*"; "it smells *sweet*." In some cases either the adjectival or adverbial form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste. "He looked *keen*" (had the look of being keen); "he looked *keenly* (in a keen manner) at the applicant." (2) "Loan" is used both as a verb and a noun, notwithstanding the fact that Richard Grant White declares that there is no verb "to loan." It is the province of a dictionary to record usage, hence the Standard gives both verb and noun. The use of "loan" as a verb is common in the United States.

"C. H. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly say if the colloquialisms 'quite a few,' 'quite a little,' and 'quite some' are grammatical."

"Quite," in general, means "to the fullest extent, totally, perfectly"; colloquially, it means "very, considerably." It is from the French *quitte*, meaning "discharged," being the equivalent of the English "quits," a word used in games to designate when the players are even one with another. Therefore such a phrase as "quite a number" or such other phrases as our correspondent quotes are unjustifiable. "Number" is indefinite in its significance just as are also "few," "little," and "some." As R. G. White says, "A cup or a theater may be *quite* full; and there may be *quite* a pint in the cup or *quite* a thousand people in the theater and neither may be *quite* full." Yet Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," wrote in a letter concerning an intercollegiate boat-race "*quite* a number of young Americans." We do not consider the phrases grammatical. The local colloquialism "quite some" is wholly indefensible.

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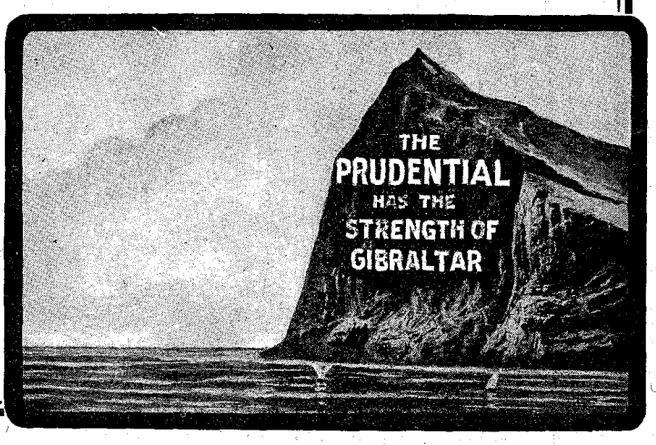

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